"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably clearing, winds variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,014. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) made a speech in opposition to the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty. The speech was delivered while the House was considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. In the discussion germane to the bill some opposition was made to the item providing for nine Commissioners to represent the United States at the Paris Exposition. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain and report whether a man-of-war, equal to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, could be built in this country and made ready for service within twelve months.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Germany has thrown her influence in China against Russia, and arrangements for a loan have been made with England. Russia has signified that she intends to hold Port Arthur permanently. The House of Commons rejected a motion to extend financial aid to India for carrying on the war. M. Labori pleaded eloquently in the Zola trial in Paris, and asserted the innocence of Dreyfus, making a strong impression on his listeners. Lord Salisbury has received advices from M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, disavowing any action of the French in invading the British sphere in West Africa and saying that there are no French troops near Sokoto. Serious damage was done at Montpelier, France, but no lives were lost.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Ignatius Donnelly and his stenographer, Miss Marion Olive Hansen, were married in Minneapolis yesterday.

The British ship Asia, from Manila for Boston, is supposed to have been lost, with her crew of twenty men, off Nantucket.

George W. Simmons, a Boston merchant, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday at his Summer residence, at Nahant.

The Senate yesterday instructed the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report whether a man-of-war equal to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, can be made ready for service within twelve months.

Page 2.

Senator Morgan in an executive session of the Senate produced an interview he had with Mr. Koop of Boston, who had traveled in Cuba. Mr. Koop estimates that 600,000 lives have been lost in the war and that children of the reconcentrados are shot down when they go outside of the military posts for food.

Admiral Bunce, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Spanish Consul General Baldasano visited Capt. Eulate on board the Spanish warship Viscaya yesterday. Thousands of persons went to Tompkinsville to try to get a view of the cruiser, but the fog was in the way. The vessel was decorated, and a salute was fired in honor of Washington's Birthday.

Page 3.

Joseph Steinberg was arrested in Paterson, N. J., yesterday on the charge of violating a health ordinance by expectorating in a street car.

In an address before the Union League Club at Chicago yesterday ex-President Harrison declared that one of the most serious dangers threatening the country is the universal dodging of taxation. He suggested a convention of Tax Commissioners of the State to create a plan for equal taxation and the enforcement of the laws.

President McKinley yesterday delivered an address at the commemorative exercises of the University of Pennsylvania. He quoted freely from the precepts of Washington, dwelling especially on declarations in favor of general education, the preservation of the public credit, and the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

Page 4.

Washington's Farewell Address was read in the court at Wilkesbarre where Sheriff Martin and his deputies are on trial for murder. Witnesses said that the strikers at Lattimer were armed and fired at people promiscuously, while they used violence to make others go with them.

Men returning from Dawson report that the delay in the receipt of mails and the paralysis of business are driving many to the coast. Stewart River prospectors report that there is plenty of gold there, but in an inaccessible region. Further reports of disorder and violence are received from Skaguay. Edward Rosenfeld, Vice President and General Manager of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago, has been arrested at Portland, Ore., on a charge of fraud.

Page 5.

The Sons of the Revolution held their annual banquet in honor of Washington's Birthday at Delmonico's, at which Judge Caldwell, of Knoxville, Tenn., delivered an address on "Patriotism of the South."

Page 7.

Miss Josephine Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stern, was married to Ernest Ascher at Delmonico's yesterday. Dr. Felix Adler came on from Chicago to officiate.

Page 8.

The dog show at Madison Square Garden attracted large crowds. A clever lot of Great Danes wrestled, turned somersaults, and walked the tight rope.

Secretary of State Sherman's illness does not impede the conduct of the business of his office, as it was already in the hands of his assistants. It is reported that he would be willing to resign except for the loss of the salary, which he is said to collect with unvarying promptness.

Page 10.

John Gilmartin of 357 Madison Street, this city, was killed by a train at Rahway, N. J., yesterday.

The White Star Line's new steamship Cymric arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from Liverpool.

Hugh McCorquodale, a Brooklyn boy, was badly injured by a runaway horse while drilling a company he had organized to fight Spain.

At the dinner of the Colonial Club last night "La Pamola," a Spanish dance piece played by the orchestra, was hissed. Most of the speeches were of a patriotic nature.

Charities Commissioner Simis has been requested to investigate the circumstances connected with the stay in the Kings County Hospital of a young woman named Kate Bligh, who is now in the Long Island State Asylum. It is asserted that she was ill-treated at the hospital.

The State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 38 to 10, adopted the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions. In the course of a debate in the Senate on the Burns Insurance bill, charges were made against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Page 11.

While playing with a pet dog at New Brunswick yesterday a boy named John McCabe was attacked by the animal and badly bitten.

Schoolboy cadets of New Brunswick, N. J., raised a Cuban flag on a pole under the Stars and Stripes. The School Board ordered it down, but the rope was cut, and the janitor was unable to climb the pole. The flags still wave.

Page 12.

A memorandum suggesting a substitute for the present system of political conventions is to be issued by the City Club.

James Mitchel, a brother-in-law of Henry D. Purroy, was dismissed from his position as Fire Marshal by Commissioner Scannell.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Eastern Division of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

The City History Club of New York held a rally at the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery, and a reference to the Maine brought forth great cheering.

Frank Bailey, Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, was on trial yesterday on the charge of causing the death in 1893 of a little girl named Fannie Gallagher.

Falling off in the applications for membership is given as the reason for the change of plans of the Democratic Club Governors relative to the location of the club.

Peter Barcia, the young Italian who slew [illegible] Cassata after the latter had been acquitted of the charge of murdering Barcia's father, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in State prison.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with more than the usual amount of patriotism and enthusiasm, and the National colors were much in evidence throughout the city. On account of the Maine disaster joyous songs and special rejoicing were omitted.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Railroads—Page 4.

NEW SWINDLE IN CHICAGO.

Confidence Men Use a Quack Doctor to Fleece a Confiding Visitor with a Cataract.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—Edward Schultz, Peter Raven, Harry Wright, and William Prendergast, said by the police to be four of the cleverest confidence men in the country, are under arrest at the Central Station charged with swindling Christian Wuster of Dawson, Neb., out of $3,000 in currency and $2,000 in checks.

Wuster came here to be treated for a cataract by John Alexander Dowie of faith-cure fame. At the station three strangers induced him to visit a quack doctor, who told him he would certainly become insane within two weeks at the longest unless treatment was accorded him. The men told him in order to receive the best possible attention it would be necessary to satisfy them that he had money in his possession. Wuster fell into the trap set for him, and produced $3,000 in money and checks calling for $2,000 more. As they grabbed the money the men were arrested by policemen who had been shadowing them.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY WEDS.

Married to His Stenographer, Miss Marion Olive Hansen, in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The marriage of Miss Marion Olive Hansen to Ignatius Donnelly was solemnized to-day in the Norwegian Methodist Church of the Bride. The ceremony was witnessed by about 600 persons, who evinced a deep interest in the affair. Outside the church a large crowd gathered to catch glimpses of the pretty young bride and the distinguished bridegroom as they entered. The church had been decorated by the Epworth League, of which Miss Hansen has been an active member. A feature of the decorations was the mingling of the flags of Norway and the United States.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. O. Jacobson. Mr. Donnelly was attended by J. A. Sutherland as best man and Mahon B. Burke and J. M. Hawthorne of St. Paul as groomsmen. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, and was preceded by her maid of honor and eight bridesmaids. Her gown was a heavy ivory satin, with full court train. The marriage was followed by a small dinner at the Nicollet House, and from 2 to 4 o'clock a reception was held at the hotel, to which a large number of guests had been invited. The guests included many of Mr. Donnelly's legislative associates and political friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly left to-night for an Eastern trip of six weeks' duration, and on their return will reside at Nininger, Dakota County. The bride, who is twenty-two years of age, has been Mr. Donnelly's stenographer for about two years.

THE SHIP ASIA WRECKED.

Her Crew of Twenty Men Probably Lost Off Nantucket—Bodies of a Man and Girl Recovered.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—There is scarcely a doubt that the British ship Asia, commanded by Capt. G. M. Dakin, bound from Manila for this port, was wrecked somewhere in the vicinity of Nantucket in the gales of the last few days, and that her entire crew of twenty men has perished. This conclusion is not only borne out by wreckage, consisting of the stern of a boat with "Asia" painted on it, yards, and other materials which were cast ashore by the sea at Monomoy, but Capt. Hale of this city telephones from Wood's Holl that while the tugboat E. V. McCaulley was steaming out this afternoon to the barge Excelsior, which lies sunk on Handkerchief Shoal, he saw positive evidence of the wreck of a large square rigged vessel, and recovered the bodies of a man and a girl of ten or twelve years from a portion of a dismantled hull.

The man's body was hanging to the mizzen rigging with the child in his arms. He apparently had made frantic efforts to save the little one when the seas overwhelmed them. The body was not that of Capt. Dakin, judging from a master's certificate found in the clothing of the dead man. This certificate was issued at Weymouth, N. S., to John Cook, and gave the year of the man's birth as 1843. The little girl bore a striking resemblance to the man. The bodies were taken ashore and left in the keeping of some of the residents to await the medical examiner. The vessel was owned by Taylor Brothers of St. John, N. B. Her cargo of hemp was consigned to Henry W. Peabody of Salem, and consisted of about 8,724 bales, probably insured. The vessel was valued at $25,000, partially insured.

The Mollie Phillips Sunk.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 22.—The little coasting schooner Mollie Phillips, Capt. John Nutter, of Mill Bridge, Me., was struck and sunk by an unknown schooner Saturday night four miles southeast of Baker's Island. The schooner was laden with granite from Rockport, Me., to Cambridgeport, Mass. Capt. Nutter and his brother Edgar left the vessel in a small boat and landed on Baker's Island. The schooner registered forty-one tons net, and was owned by M. C. Wallace Mill Bridge.

MRS. GARRET WHITE BANISHED.

Troubles of a White Woman Who Eloped with an Indian.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Feb. 22.—Major Fuller, agent of the Blackfeet Indians, has issued an order prohibiting Mrs. Garret White from living on the reservation. Mrs. White is the white woman who, a month ago, while a teacher in the Fort Shaw Indian School, eloped with and married White, a full-blooded Piegan Indian. She is a sister of the Rev. C. C. Bateman, Army Chaplain at Fort Belknap.

As her return to the school was forbidden, Mrs. White has been compelled to accept a position as waitress in a hotel at Dupuyer to support herself and husband.

KILLED BY HIS OWN RIFLE.

A Boston Man Probably Accidentally Shot at Nahant.

NAHANT, Mass., Feb. 22.—George W. Simmons, a well-known business man of Boston, accidentally shot and killed himself at his Summer residence here to-day. Mr. Simmons had come down to inspect the house and grounds, it being a holiday, and had brought with him a rifle. After visiting the grounds with the caretaker, Mr. Smith, he started off for a walk on the bluff, taking the rifle with him.

Soon after he returned Mr. Smith heard the report of the rifle, and, rushing into the dining room, found Mr. Simmons lying on the floor, gasping for breath and unable to speak. He died in a few minutes. The rifle was on the floor beside him, and an oil rag was on the table, while in the weapon was the shell of one cartridge. The Medical Examiner was summoned from Lynn, and, after viewing the body, pronounced the shooting probably accidental.

Mr. Simmons was the proprietor of a large furnishing store on Washington Street, in Boston, known as Oak Hall, and in Winter resided at 363 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

High Art in Railway Equipment.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

PROPOSED NEW WARSHIP

Senate Wants One Equal to Best in the World, to be Named George Washington.

WANTS IT BUILT IN A YEAR

Committee on Naval Affairs Instructed to Find Out If These Conditions Can Be Satisfied—The Farewell Address Read.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day without debate adopted a resolution the outcome of which may be a man-of-war bearing the name of George Washington. The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) is in this form:

"That the Committee on Naval Affairs is instructed to inquire and report whether a man-of-war equal, at least, to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, can be built, armed, and commissioned within a period of twelve months by the use of the facilities of the shipyards, machine shops, mines, and forests of the United States, wherever the same are found; and that the committee have leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise."

The action of the Senate on this resolution followed other proceedings commemorative of the birthday of the Father of His Country. The prayer of the Chaplain was quite appropriate to the day. He prayed as follows:

"Oh, Lord, Who hast been our dwelling place in all generations, we bless Thee for Thy gift to this continent of that man whose birth all Americans the world around this day commemorate with joy and gratitude; the man who has well deserved the name of the Father of His Country, whose life and character stand before the world lofty and stainless as the monument which bears his name by the river he loved so well.

"Bestow upon the people of this country, young and old, foreign and native born, a larger measure of the grand and simple character of our beloved father, reverent toward things divine, humble, modest, firm; whose courage was tempered with moderation, whose nobility of character was qualified and glorified by his devotion to his country and to the best interests of the people.

"We pray that Thou wilt keep us in the paths which he pointed out as wise and right. And may we, as we tread these halls, climbing the mountain side of loftier heights, feel that the blessing of the God of Washington rests upon this country and all its people.

"So give Thy blessing to the President and Vice President, the members of the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and to all who are in authority throughout the land; and may all the people of this country work out the glorious destinies which Washington yearned for and which true patriots seek."

After the invocation had been pronounced Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) asked unanimous consent that the prayer be incorporated in The Record as a part of the proceedings of the Senate, and it was so ordered.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and, in accordance with a previous order, the [illegible] introduced Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) to read Washington's Farewell Address. It has been the custom for many years to have the Address read in the Senate by one of its members on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Mr. Lodge read from the Vice President's desk. He was in fine voice, and the words of the historic document were heard clearly in every part of the Senate. Throughout the chamber and the galleries the closest attention was given to the reading.

Special emphasis seemed to be placed by Mr. Lodge upon Washington's maxims regarding the raising of revenues by the levying of taxes and maintenance of the public credit; and there was a ring to the reader's voice as he pronounced the words: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony toward all."

THE TERROR COMING HERE.

Understood at Norfolk that the Monitor Will Sail for New York This Morning.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—The repairs on the monitor Terror were completed to-night, and it is understood she will sail for New York in the morning.

Repairs on the torpedo boats Foote and Winslow also are practically completed, and they are ready to leave the dry dock.

The Puritan will hardly be ready to leave the yard under ten days, although all, except one, of her boilers have been repaired.

It is said that the gunboat Machias will be repaired at this yard, and a requisition for more men has been made. The number of men at the yard probably will be doubled by March 1.

TWO ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Senate Passes the Bill to Add 1,610 Enlisted Men to the Army—Four Votes in the Negative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the organization of two additional regiments of artillery. The vote on the bill was 52 to 4. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Chilton (Dem., Texas,) and Vest, (Dem., Mo.)

The measure provides that the artillery of the army shall consist of seven regiments, thus increasing the total number of enlisted men in the army by 1,610 men, to be employed exclusively in the artillery arm of the service.

Mr. Bate objected to the bill because it tended to an increase of the army, to which he said he was unalterably opposed. He thought that there were enough troops already under enlistment to man all the guns now being provided for by the Government. He argued that it would be better to assign infantry regiments to the manning of these guns than to put them in charge of raw recruits.

In reply, Mr. Hawley pointed out that the strength of the army was really decreasing in proportion to the inhabitants of the country. In addition, he said, Congress had made large appropriations in recent years for great guns for forts and coast defense stations. Of these guns 139 were guns of large calibre and delicate mechanism. To these must be added 232 rifled steel mortars already placed or soon to be placed in the coast defense stations.

In order that these guns may be properly handled a body of trained artillerists is necessary. Each of these great war engines requires to handle it as much skill as it requires to run a locomotive or an ordinary river steamer. The War Department estimates that the 1,600 men which this bill calls for will be necessary properly to man these guns.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) said he was opposed to an increase in the infantry or cavalry arms of the service, but in this case the country was confronted by a serious condition. He regarded it as necessary that the guns provided by the Government should be properly cared for and manned. For that reason he had consented, as a member of the committee, to have the bill favorably reported.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) regarded the passage of the bill as absolutely necessary, and urged the Senate to support it.

It seems probable the bill will pass the House without much opposition if it is reported while the House is in its present temper.

NAVY READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Officers Say There Is No Significance in Some Recent Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There is no doubt entertained here that the Navy Department is preparing for any emergency that may arise out of the Maine affair or any other phase of the Cuban question, but it is insisted at the department that recent orders as to certain of our warships are simply matters of routine. Referring to the fact that the Castine and Cincinnati are to be moved into West Indian waters, the navy officers say that some time ago word came that these vessels were in need of coal, but that yellow fever prevailed at Para, where they were then, and south of them, in Brazil. They were authorized to proceed to some healthy port for their coal, and thus it is stated they came to go to Barbados.

The naval officials assert that the report to the effect that the movements of the South Atlantic squadron now under way are with a view to the early assembling of the vessels near Havana is without foundation. This movement, they say, is in direct accord with the plan outlined in December last by Capt. Chester of the Cincinnati, in command of the squadron, and approved by the department.

In explanation of the order given yesterday to the Norfolk Navy Yard officials to have the Terror in condition for service, Secretary Long said this order had been given to replace the Maine, it being deemed desirable that the armored fleet should not fall below a certain number. There was very little work to be done on the Terror, and forty-eight hours should suffice to finish it. The Terror is a powerful double-turreted monitor, and, although not as effective a seaboat as a battleship, in the smooth waters of New York Harbor, where she is to take station, she probably would be able to hold her own against almost any craft.

ORDER FOR RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Bridgeport Concern to Turn Out Forty Hotchkiss Pieces.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 22.—The American Ordnance Company to-day began work on filling an important order for rapid-fire guns from Washington. An official of the company this morning announced that a telegram was received yesterday from E. W. Very, the concern's Vice President, located at Washington. The telegram read as follows:

"Make at once forty (40) six-pound Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. Quick delivery.
"E. W. VERY."

It is expected that the first gun will be completed in six weeks. The rest of the order will then be filled rapidly, probably at the rate of eight or ten guns a week.

The officers of the American Ordnance Company say that they do not place any significance on the order received yesterday for forty six-pound Hotchkiss guns.

PENNSYLVANIA GETTING READY.

Orders to Recruit the National Guard Up to the Full Quota.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Major Gen. Snowden, commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has issued general orders to every officer in the State to recruit his command up to the full quota required by law. The orders were issued five days ago with instructions that they be kept a profound secret.

The officers were instructed to have their men ready to march fully armed and equipped at twenty-four hours' notice.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania comprises nearly 9,000 men.

READING OFFERS 1,000 MEN.

Four Military Companies Being Organized in the City.

READING, Penn., Feb. 22.—The City Executive Committee of the American Protective Association met to-day, and Deputy State President Taylor sent a telegram to Washington offering to the Government the services of the entire membership of 1,000 in this district in the event of hostilities.

Organization of four military companies has been under way here during the past twenty-four hours.

Infantry at Fort McPherson Ready.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—It is stated on official authority here to-night that orders have been received at Fort McPherson to hold two companies of United States Infantry in readiness for immediate movement to Key West. Two companies have been detailed and private soldiers are under orders not to leave the reservation, even when off duty.

A False Report About Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A report was circulated to-day that Gen. Miles, as commander of the army, had issued additional orders for troops at all forts to be on the alert and ready for immediate action. This was promptly denied by Col. Gilmore, Gen. Miles's chief of staff.

Torpedo Boats Leave for Havana.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A squadron of torpedo boats has left Cadiz for Havana Harbor.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney's Condition.

Word was received yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, in this city, 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, that Mrs. Whitney, who was injured by being knocked from her horse on Monday, at Aiken, S. C., is not in immediate danger. Mr. Whitney telegraphed that her condition is not considered critical, although it is serious. She complains of pain in the back of her neck, and of slight paralysis. An Aiken physician, Dr. McGahan, has been in charge of the case, but about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. William T. Bull of this city started for the Southern town in the newspaper train, a special permit having been secured from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Miss Irwin, a New York surgical nurse of reputation, is at Mrs. Whitney's bedside.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm north of Montana Monday night has moved to the lake regions, diminishing in intensity. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Snow or rain has fallen in the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and the North Atlantic States; it has grown warmer in the Mississippi Valley and colder in the Rocky Mountains. Light snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, may be expected in New England and the lower lake region, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	36	39
6 A. M.	38	36	39
9 A. M.	38	36	40
12 M.	36	35	42
4 P. M.	36	40	41
6 P. M.	34	38	40
9 P. M.	33	36	39
12 P. M.	32	36	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	36¾
Corresponding date 1897	35½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 35 degrees at 12 M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

Poland! Poland! Poland!

The purest natural diuretic; positive cure. Physicians prescribe it. Circulars mailed (gratis.) Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway, New York.—Adv.

DIVERS IN THE MAINE

Twelve Bodies Taken from the Wreck, None of Which Can Be Identified.

ALL OF THEM DISFIGURED AND DISMEMBERED.

Board of Inquiry Had at Work Trying to Discover the Cause of the Disaster.

Navy Department Makes a Contract with Wrecking Companies and They Send a Tug to Havana.

No news has come from Havana as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine. The court of inquiry was hard at work yesterday, but nothing of its proceedings became public, and it is not known whether it discovered anything bearing on the great question it is attempting to decide.

The divers took out twelve bodies of firemen from the wreck. None of the bodies could be identified, and all were disfigured badly and dismembered. Considerable property was recovered, and at night it was said that about everything of value had been removed from the cabin.

The Navy Department yesterday concluded arrangements with the Merritt & Chapman Company of this city and the Boston Towboat Company of Boston for dismantling the Maine, and recovering her armament, stores, and equipment, and taking them to Norfolk and for raising the ship itself if possible and bringing her to this city. If the contractors are able to bring the Maine to New York they will receive a bonus of $100,000 in addition to their per diem allowances. The contractors last night dispatched the tug Right Arm from Key West to Havana to begin work under their contract.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to add two regiments of artillery to the army, and it is understood the House also will pass the bill. It was stated in the Senate that the purpose of the bill was to provide a force for the proper care of the coast-defense works recently established by the War Department.

At the Navy Department it was stated that recent orders the effect of which will be to multiply the warships in West Indian waters were not to be regarded as indicating apprehensions of war, but simply as a matter of routine. The order to push work on the monitor Terror, which is to come to New York Harbor, it was said, was due to the desire of the Navy Department to have a vessel placed in commission as soon as possible to take the place of the Maine. It was understood at Norfolk yesterday that the Terror would start for New York this morning.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Two Officers Taken—Twelve Bodies Recovered by the Divers.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning and took a recess at 12:30. Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, navigator and ordnance officer of the Maine, was examined at the morning session. The court met for the afternoon session at 1:30, and Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright, executive officer of the Maine, was called to the witness stand. Lieut. Commander Wainwright has been in immediate charge of the wreck since the explosion.

Consul General Lee and the members of the court called this morning upon Captain General Blanco and Admiral Manterola. Capt. Sampson, after the visit, said the reception extended them had been polite and cordial. The Captain General and Admiral had expressed deep sympathy and the hope that nothing would interfere to prevent a thorough investigation. They offered to give any help in their power. Capt. Sampson referred to the visits as "tending to promote a better understanding."

Scenes in Havana Harbor.

There was nothing picturesque or impressive in the scenes in or about the lighthouse tender Mangrove, in which the court of inquiry sat to-day. The weather was somewhat cloudy, but, on the whole, pleasant enough. A steady breeze blew out the bunting in which the Fern, the Bache, and the Mangrove were dressed in honor of Washington's Birthday. The Spanish vessels also floated the American colors in honor of the occasion.

The Mangrove, which is small and rather ancient-looking, lies near the wreck on the side farthest from Havana, with the Fern and the Bache respectively north and south of her. All are moored to buoys and swinging with the tide. Boats from various vessels or from the wharves ply to and fro in the harbor with passengers eager to inspect the rigid-looking mass of steel and iron which is all that is left of a great battleship.

On the Mangrove the sessions of the court were held in the Captain's cabin. The officers were not in full dress, but in the full uniform used every day aboard ship. The proceedings were very quiet, no one but the witnesses and the shorthand reporter being admitted. The arrangement is that the stenographer shall write out his notes day by day, and the court will adjourn from time to time to give him the opportunity, as was the case to-day when the court again visited the wreck and spent some time in additional inspection. The pomp and circumstance of the tribunal are not as much as an ordinary garrison court-martial would show; but the high character of its members and the evident earnestness of their purpose to find the truth if possible give dignity to the court of inquiry.

Light for the Divers.

Four divers are at work on the Maine, two in the fore part of the ship, and the others aft. The task is most laborious, and the men are naturally extremely careful, as they have had to work in complete darkness, and several have had bad falls. Electric lights, worked from the Mangrove, are now available, and much good is expected from them.

Capt. Sigsbee received a dispatch from Secretary Long this evening, saying that the wrecking tug Right Arm had been ordered from Key West to Havana, with an additional diver and further apparatus.

Nearly all the possible salvage has now been made from the cabin aft. The efforts to reach the ward and mess rooms are frustrated by some unknown obstacle. It is expected to find bodies in those rooms. Among the salvage were the tableware and the silver service belonging to the Maine. The divers also have recovered some of Capt. Sigsbee's cutlery, his rifles, and a number of his books. Late this afternoon the divers found more documents and Capt. Sigsbee's pennant.

Twelve Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of twelve firemen have been taken out from under the hatch leading from the superstructure to the fireroom. None was recognized, and all were necessarily dismembered in course of removal.

The work of securing the bodies under the hatch has been most difficult in the dark, but it is hoped that the electric lights will be of great assistance. The bodies are much mutilated, and some are partly burned.

Three casings of ten-inch ammunition have been found forward, two having exploded, the other being full of powder. Many such casings are believed to be inside the hull, but it is not known whether they exploded or not.

Gunner Charles Morgan of the cruiser New York, who is in charge of the divers, will devote special attention to examining the ammunition in the fore part of the Maine's hull, and to ascertaining the condition of the plates, magazines, and engines. He is a graduate in gunnery, and is regarded as entirely competent, as, indeed, are all the divers under his direction. He is under strict orders not to give out anything on the subject of his investigations except to the officers of the court of inquiry when called upon.

Death of a Brooklyn Sailor.

George W. Koebeler of Brooklyn, N. Y., died to-day at the Military Hospital. All the other injured show some improvement.

La Lucha, in an editorial to-day, comments upon the "unfairness of the United States in making Capt. Sigsbee the adviser and assistant of the court of inquiry." The editorial is evidently based on incorrect information from the United States, as naval officers here say it is impossible, under the rules constituting naval courts of inquiry, that the Captain commanding the ship destroyed should have anything to do with the findings of the court, being in one sense on trial himself. It is made Capt. Sigsbee's duty to give all the testimony as to the facts in his possession. La Lucha claims also that the court of inquiry is not constituted as it would be by any other of the great powers, but in this particular the paper is evidently laboring under further misinformation.

Capt. Sigsbee has been under a great strain, but is now much better, having been relieved of some of the responsibility by the presence here of the court of inquiry.

The Spanish Investigation.

Judge Peral of the Spanish Admiralty Court to-day has been taking the depositions of the officers of the Spanish vessels and the harbor officials on the subject of the disaster to the Maine.

The military commander of Guanabacoa has ordered the suspension of public festivities as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maine's dead. The prohibition will continue for three days.

This was the last day of the carnival, and to-night the city is gay, so far as the Prado and the principal streets are concerned. But the display is not so great as in former years, for many are in mourning and others are poor, or feel so. Of merrymakers, however, in carriages and on foot, there was no great lack, and the city in gala mood was well worth seeing. Police, mounted and on foot, went through the crowds, but they seemed to have little to do beyond walking about.

REQUEST FROM CAPT. SIGSBEE.

Navy Department Asked to Send a Sectional Drawing of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following telegram was received by the Navy Department this afternoon from Capt. Sigsbee:

"Send to Forsythe for Sigsbee transverse sectional drawing of Maine through forward ten-inch magazine and shell room, showing pocket coal bunkers."

This request was complied with immediately. It is supposed that Capt. Sigsbee wants these drawings to assist in the work of wrecking the ship, as they would be of great aid to the divers. They will be useful also as the basis for the testimony now being taken by the court of inquiry at Havana. The fact that it is deemed essential that the drawings shall show the pocket coal bunkers, which abut on the magazine, is regarded as evidence that Capt. Sigsbee has in mind the spontaneous combustion theory, though it does not follow by any means that he is committed to it.

The Inquiry Strictly Secret.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Long said to-day that the naval regulations under which the court of inquiry was proceeding at Havana absolutely precluded the conveyance by any member of the court or the court as a body to any person, even the Secretary of the Navy, of any facts developed during the progress of the inquiry, unless the action of the department was necessary upon some development to further the investigation. For this reason the Secretary does not expect to learn anything officially or unofficially for several days from any of the members of the court, and as Capt. Sampson, the President of that body, has given notice at Havana that the proceedings would be kept secret there, the officials here do not see how any one can know what the court is doing.

RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Resolution Allowing Pay to Relatives of the Dead and Compensation to Survivors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Legislative provision for the relief of the victims of the Maine disaster occupied the House Committee on Naval Affairs all day, a general measure being agreed on late this afternoon similar to the relief measure that followed the Samoan disaster in 1889. The resolution will be finally passed on at a special meeting of the committee to-morrow morning, and will be immediately reported by Chairman Boutelle, and its passage by the House expedited. Though based on the precedent of the Samoan bill, approved Feb. 19, 1890, it will ignore the differentiation then made between the injured and the uninjured survivors, and its terms are to be general instead of citing individuals. Any losses sustained by the survivors will be made good to the extent of not exceeding twelve months' pay, and provision is to be made for bringing the remains back to this country at the discretion of the naval authorities. The relief funds are to be paid first to the wife or children of the victim, then to the parents, or if there are neither of these relations, then to the brother or sister or other collateral relations. The pay of the deceased is to be continued to these at least three months.

Some of the employes of the Navy Department have been making estimates of the amount of money that will be required to meet the demands of the joint resolution, and they fix the sum at not to exceed $150,000.

MR. WILLIAMS EXPLAINS.

Ex-Consul General to Cuba Tells Why He Never Asked for a Warship.

Among the "war" rumors of yesterday was one to the effect that when Ramon O. Williams was Consul General at Havana he refused to ask the American Government to send a warship there because he was afraid that it would be blown up. Mr. Williams said yesterday, when asked why he did not send for a man-of-war, that he did not think one was necessary.

"Besides that," he added, "I did not wish to expose several hundred Americans to yellow fever unless the need for it was clearly shown. When I was in Cuba, the presence of a warship was at no time necessary. I stopped the court-martial of Aguirre, Carillo, Capero, and others without the aid of any war vessel. The Spanish Government always gave me any assistance in its power, and until such assistance was refused there was no reason for appealing to the American Government. In addition to that, the military commanders assured me that they would protect all American citizens."

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

WRECKERS TO RUSH WORK

Secretary Long Signs a Contract and a Big Expedition Will Be Sent to Havana.

BONUS TO RAISE THE MAINE

The Derrick Monarch Able to Raise a Turret Without Removing the Guns—Inspection to be Made of the Hull.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The plans of the wrecking expedition for the relief of the Maine were completed to-day after long conferences between Secretary Long and the representatives of the Merritt & Chapman Company of New York and the Boston Towboat Company. The companies had expected to begin work in Havana Harbor in about a week, but at the last moment Secretary Long insisted that a provision should be made for sending forward at once at least one large wrecking boat, with divers and equipment. This was agreed to, and a dispatch was sent to the Captain of the sea wrecker Right Arm, now at Key West, to suspend his private work there and proceed at once to Havana. At the same time a dispatch was sent to the New York offices of the company to send two of the most experienced divers by train to Key West, whence they will go to Havana and join the divers and wreckers on the Right Arm.

The commander of the Right Arm is ordered to place himself with his divers and machinery under the orders of Capt. Sigsbee, who thus will be free to avail himself of their services in the recovery of bodies or any particularly desirable piece of equipment or property before the regular wrecking operations begin. These are emergency steps which precede the main wrecking expedition, which will be outfitted at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, with a view to beginning extensive operations within a week.

The terms of the contract as concluded and signed to-day provide for the payment to the wrecking companies of the sum of $871 per day for their regular plant, and an additional payment of $500 per day for the use of the Monarch while the latter is actually employed. An express provision is made that the Government may terminate the contract at any moment. It is also provided that the compensation shall not exceed the sum of money ($200,000) appropriated by Congress for this purpose in the joint resolution passed yesterday. Finally it is provided that if the companies succeed in raising the Maine and towing her to New York they shall receive a bonus of $100,000.

Boats and Derrick to Begin at Once.

In view of the large first cost of the Maine, about $5,000,000, and the National desire that she shall be raised, as evidenced by the prompt and unanimous action of Congress upon the joint resolution, Secretary Long believes that he is fully justified in making the above terms with the wrecking companies, though at first thought the per diem compensation seems large. It must be borne in mind, however, he said, to-day, that this will constitute the largest wrecking expedition ever equipped in this country. Moreover, the wreckers expressed a willingness to go to work in the usual way that they serve underwriters, namely, to do the wrecking and then take the award of a board of arbitration. This plan, however, was not open to the Government, which is compelled by law to fix exact terms in advance. A clause of the contract requires the companies to proceed with all dispatch and in a businesslike manner with the work of wrecking, and though this haste adds to the cost of the work, it is believed to be necessary in view of the possibility of the early appearance of yellow fever at Havana harbor with the approach of the rainy season next month.

Capt. Humphreys and Mr. Chapman, representing the two companies who will do the work, explained the plans they will adopt in wrecking the Maine. In addition to the emergency work to be prosecuted by the Right Arm the main expedition will be made up of about one hundred men, including six skilled divers; the wrecking steamer Underwriter of Boston of six hundred horse power, the wrecking steamer John G. Jones of Norfolk of similar power, the iron barge Lone Star of Boston, capable of carrying 3,000 tons; the floating derrick Monarch, capable of lifting 260 tons, the largest floating derrick in the country, and another derrick capable of lifting thirty tons.

The forwarding of the boats, derricks, and men will begin at once. Telegrams were sent to-day to begin the outfitting, the taking on of coal, and the assembling of men and equipment. The boats are ready to start at any time, but it will take a day or two to get together the exceptional facilities required for this large undertaking. The wreckers say it will be impossible to assemble this material and get it into Havana Harbor ready for work for a week. They will make every effort, however, to expedite the work, and on leaving Secretary Long at 1 o'clock they took trains for New York and Boston with the determination of rushing the work.

Choosing a Wrecking Master.

The Underwriter has a crew of seventeen men, including her own staff of divers, who are veterans in this line of work. The Jones has a like crew and equipment of divers. The crews are available for wrecking work, but aside from these men there will be forty experienced wreckers. Each wrecking vessel has a large complement of pumps, anchors, iron masts with heavy hoisting gear, cables, &c. Who will command the expedition has not been determined thus far, as the companies have several experienced wrecking masters available. Capt. Thomas Kivlin of New York is mentioned among those likely to be placed in charge. He is a man of long experience, of cool judgment, and exceptional ability in deep-sea wrecking. Capt. Chittenden of New York, another wrecking master, who is thought of for the command of the expedition, has a special forte in hauling off beached vessels. He directed the work of hauling off the American Liner St. Paul when she was beached near New York. The wrecking master will be in complete charge, as the Government will trust entirely to the experience of the wreckers, although a naval officer will be detailed to inspect the work as it proceeds.

Probably Lieut. Commander Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, now in Havana, will be assigned to this duty.

The officers of the two wrecking companies said to-day that after the expedition was assembled in Havana Harbor a complete inspection of the wreck would be made and the exact line of work determined upon. The facilities will be so ample that all of the divers will be able to work at one time on different parts of the wreck. Most of the lifting will be done by the smaller derrick, which is of sufficient capacity for the lighter upper works of the Maine, but it will take the monster derrick Monarch to lift the huge turrets of the Maine and the guns mounted within them. Capt. Humphreys stated that the purpose was not to separate the big guns from the turrets, but to lift them as a whole. This will be a tremendous undertaking, as the combined weight of each turret and gun is 160 tons. The Monarch can lift 260 tons, so there is an ample margin of lifting power.

The wreckers were loath to express an opinion as to their ability to raise the hull of the Maine. Mr. Chapman and Capt. Humphreys stated that nothing but a close personal inspection would permit a decision on that point. They are hopeful, however, that the ship can be brought to the surface. The iron barge Lone Star will be used to receive the turrets, guns, and wreckage, and as fast as loads are made up she will be towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

WRECKING VESSELS READY.

Steamers and Barges Prepare for the Voyage to Havana.

Fred B. Dalzell, the New York agent of the Boston Towboat Company, received word yesterday of the signing of the contract with the Government by Capt. W. F. Humphreys, Treasurer of the Boston Company, and Isaac E. Chapman of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. Wrecking Captain Kivlin of the Merritt Company was also with them. The tug Underwriter of the Boston Company was already under orders to proceed to the Merritt docks at Stapleton, S. I., to take the derrick Chief in tow for Havana. The oceangoing barge Lone Star was also to be towed to Havana, and would be used to bring the guns and heavy armament of the Maine to Norfolk.

At the offices of the Merritt & Chapman Company, it was said that the derrick Chief would be ready to go out to-day, and she will be followed almost immediately by the big derrick Monarch, the most powerful floating derrick in the United States.

The J. D. Jones will tow the barge Henry Seymour from Norfolk to Havana. Acting on instructions from Washington, the wrecking company arranged to have two divers start by rail last night for Key West, en route to Havana.

MASSES FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Services in Many Churches to Honor the Memories of the Sailors and Marines.

Five thousand people were present yesterday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, when solemn requiem mass was celebrated in honor of the memories of the dead sailors and marines of the battleship Maine. The services were particularly impressive. In the centre aisle was a high catafalque draped with a large American flag. A sailor's cap was on the front, and on the top were two sabers laid crosswise. Behind the altar and upon the galleries were hung American flags. The altar rail was reserved to allow a detail of marines from the Navy Yard to stand in a semicircle. The first six pews were reserved for sailors from the Navy Yard.

The Rev. Father Reaney, Chaplain at the Navy Yard, celebrated the mass. The deacon was the Rev. John F. Nash, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Philip Smith, subdeacon. The Rev. P. J. Twigg was master of ceremonies. Father Nash, who delivered the eulogy, praised the heroes of the Maine, saying that, although they did not die in battle, they were entitled to as much honor as if they had.

During the services the congregation was wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and two women fainted.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Anne's Church, Front and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, in memory of the sailors of the Maine. The Rev. J. J. Durick officiated, assisted by the Rev. John Reynolds and the Rev. T. J. Coyne. Several women fainted during the services. A catafalque draped in the American colors was placed in the centre aisle. Father Durick, in his sermon, said that the American people did honor to themselves in honoring the sailors who died for them.

The Church of the Holy Cross, Brooklyn, also had a solemn requiem mass. The Rev. John T. Woods was celebrant, Father Lynch deacon, and Father Costello subdeacon.

An impressive service in memory of the Maine's victims was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, Williamsburg. The Rev. Edward J. McGoldrick, the rector of the church, was the celebrant. He said that while war should be discouraged, if it were found that treachery had caused the Maine disaster, every patriotic American ought to rise in his might and be prepared to avenge the tragic death of their country's defenders who went down with the Maine.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—Two masses for the dead were celebated to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Father McCarthy performed one and Father Gately the second. Both were largely attended.

A Mass for T. F. Shea.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Ignatius Loyola's Roman Catholic Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, for Thomas F. Shea, twenty-three years old, one of the victims of the Maine disaster. Until two years ago the deceased lived with his parents at 148 East Eighty-sixth Street. He was a member of St. Ignatius's Church, of the Young Men's Sodality, and one of the charter members of the Loyola Union of 178 East Eighty-fifth Street. Early in 1896 he enlisted in the navy. Two brothers survive him.

Canard About Vizcaya Officers.

A rumor was in circulation last night that a tug had run into a boat in which were the Captain of the Vizcaya and a number of other officers of the Spanish vessel and that all had been drowned. There was absolutely no foundation for it. Everything was quiet about the battleship last night, and the bay was as smooth as a millpond. The police on the patrolling boats said that there had been no incident to break the monotony of their watch.

Mass in Cleveland for Maine Dead.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—By direction of Bishop Horstmann a solemn requiem mass was celebrated to-day in St. John's Cathedral this city in memory of the dead of the battleship Maine. The cathedral was elaborately draped in mourning, and the function was attended by a crowded congregation.

HAD READ WAR SCARES.

Students Threw Books and Chalk at Their Teacher of Spanish.

The sensational war stories promulgated by certain New York newspapers had their effect in the High School in Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Monday afternoon.

Prof. Ederman, although not a Spaniard, is the teacher of the Spanish language in the school. Some of the pupils got it into their heads that anything or anybody with a smack of Spanish attached was fully deserving of attack. Therefore when Prof. Ederman was absent from the room for a few moments on Monday one boy drew a cartoon on the blackboard showing a Spaniard in a treacherous attitude, and supplemented it by a caption to the effect that the individual represented was a fair sample of Spaniards generally.

When Prof. Ederman returned to the classroom he was displeased with the drawing, and when he attempted to find who was the guilty person he was assailed with chalk and books.

When the excitement was over the professor promptly reported the incident to Principal Buchanan, who said that the best plan would be to prohibit the boys reading the war-scare papers.

SUNDAY'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Auction Sale of Boxes and Seats at the Metropolitan Opera House.

To-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the auction sale of seats and boxes for the monster benefit next Sunday night in aid of the widows and children of the seamen who lost their lives in the battleship Maine will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House. The majority of the actors and actresses who have volunteered their services for the entertainment will attend the sale for the purpose of showing the public that they are interested in the success of the affair. Al Hayman will act as secretary of the sale. Among the well-known stars who have announced their intention of taking part are Lillian Russell, De Wolf Hopper, W. H. Crane, Camille Darville, Della Fox, Robert Hilliard, May Irwin, Richard Carroll, Merri Osborne, and many others. A feature of the programme on Sunday will be an animated song sheet of "The Star Spangled Banner," in which the choruses of all the opera companies in the city will sing, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band and the combined orchestras of the city theatres.

Paris Temps Expects Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"The inquiry into the loss of the Maine will insure the peace of the peace which the fertile invention of politicians and the credulity of the American people were compromising seriously."

CAPT. MAHAN ON THE NAVY

Courage of the Men of the Maine Shows that the Old Spirit Still Exists.

BATTLESHIPS AND THEIR RISKS

Adverse Criticism of Their Value as Fighting Machines a Mistake—Reasons Why Judgment on the Recent Disaster Should Be Reserved.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati was held at Princeton Inn this evening. Among those who spoke were Dr. T. M. Cheeseman, President Patton, Dr. Shields, ex-Minister to Italy, William Potter, William Hornblower, and Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, retired.

Dr. Patton, in speaking of the present crisis, said the public should remain cool and await the result of the investigations which our Government could be relied upon to make. He said he hoped to see the day when the two great English-speaking nations of the world would stand side by side against common foes.

Capt. Mahan was cheered as he arose to speak. He paid a glowing tribute to Capt. Sigsbee as a man and an officer. As to the men of the Maine, they were worthy of their commander. The actions of the survivors, both officers and men, showed the careful training they had had. The self-control shown in the midst of a sudden and terrible danger, the meaning of which not one of the men on board knew, showed, to his mind, that in battle with known dangers about them and expecting every minute the fate that might overtake them, the fellow-sailors of the men of the Maine would stand to their guns and their ship to the last. It was evidence that the old naval spirit existed, and that the sailors of the new navy were as good as those who manned the old-time ships. The display of coolness and courage was worth the loss of the ship, but not the loss of life. That was something for which nothing could atone.

"We should be very cautious in forming hasty conclusions in reference to such things as this disaster," he continued. "People are liable to jump at conclusions at a great National crisis like this which might involve them seriously. The elements of danger to a modern warship, danger external or danger internal, are not such as can be wholly eliminated. In war this goes without saying.

Of course, it is part of the business of all those who have to do the designing of navies and their management also in lines of peace and of war to provide against every method of attack and against sources of internal troubles as far as human foresight and pains can provide, but there are risks which have to be taken.

"For instance, accepting, for the sake of argument, one of the assumptions already made by the newspaper that the accident to the Maine was an explosion of a magazine caused by spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers or by some other internal cause, we cannot deduce from that that either coal or powder or high explosives are not to be carried.

"The only inference is that if any precautions whatever remain to be taken, that precaution must be applied. Consider, however, the number of warships, analogous in character if not in particular detail to the Maine, which are traversing the ocean and having on board coal and powder year in and year out without accident, and you will realize at once how preposterous it is to assume that because the effects of an explosion are fearful the danger of the explosion is great. Recur, for instance, to the experience of passenger steamers.

"How many yearly, for the past decade, have crossed the ocean bearing their thousands of human freight unharmed. Suddenly in a moment—literally in a moment—the Elbe is struck by a small freight steamer, and, like the Maine, plunges to the bottom. Do any of you propose to abandon going to Europe on that account? I assure you, speaking as a seaman and as a naval officer, that I believe that no man crosses the ocean in a passenger steamer without undertaking in a week greater risk for collision than any seaman on board a ship of war does from explosion in the course of a year.

"There is another hasty inference from the disaster to the Maine which I would warn you against, and that is the disposition shown in many quarters to condemn the modern battleship, even as a fighting ship, as a frightful mistake, because it appears that under the circumstances not yet at all understood she may meet with a terrible accident involving many lives. It is the old story of generalizing from a single instance.

"The present battleship is the product of a gradual evolution, directed by experience and controlled in her development by the best thought of many expert constructors and seamen, both in constant communication at all times with the best thought of the naval world throughout the civilized world.

"In short, I think I may say without necessary offense that the disposition to condemn the battleship offhand as a fighting machine, whether the assumption be that the Maine perished from internal causes or from external, can proceed only from ignorance of the facts of the battleship construction in general and consequent mistaken inferences as to the results of future naval battles.

"There has been in years still recent one great naval calamity which may illustrate my leading thought now, namely, the necessity of knowledge to correct the statement. I mean the upsetting and sinking of the Victoria. I do not refer to the fault, wherever it lay, that caused the accident or the collision, but to what happened after the collision.

"The unprofessional world was startled breathless to learn how speedily such a ship could go down, first turning bottom up. Professional men knew before that such ships had a narrow margin of stability, and they know also that that narrow margin, quite sufficient for safety under ordinary circumstances, might under unusual conditions cause what then happened.

"But that narrow margin of stability constituted a necessary risk. Ships of that character sway with an easier movement than those which are stiffer; they are therefore better gun platforms and give better shooting, and to shoot straight to the mark is an end so primary in a ship of war as to justify some risk to attain it.

"I might give other illustrations of risks necessary to undertake in ships of war, but I imagine these will be sufficient to suggest, which is all I desire, that first we must wait to learn what really did happen to the Maine, or at least, what probably happened, and then view those facts in the light of at least some acquaintance with all the multitudinous conditions which a modern ship of war has to satisfy. Above all, remember she exists to meet danger, and that some risk must necessarily be taken."

NAVY YARD MEN REST.

Work Suspended There for the Holiday—The Progress of Repairs and Alterations.

There was no "bell ring" at the navy yard yesterday. Work in the several departments was suspended on account of the holiday. The marine guard paraded in full dress uniform and the ships were dressed with a large United States flag and union jack.

Many men visited the yard for the purpose of enlisting. They were sent away and told to return to-day. More than 300 men have been on the receiving ship Vermont for the purpose of enlisting. Only a few were accepted, as many could not pass the medical examination required. The recruiting office on the receiving ship will be kept open until sufficient men have been enlisted to make up the force allowed by law.

No effort is being made to hurry the work on the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta and the dispatch boat Dolphin. The repairs and alterations to the Chicago were begun more than two years ago. The repairs to the hull of the Dolphin are completed and she can now be floated at any time.

While no official report has been received at the navy yard concerning the repairs needed on some of the vessels now out of commission, preparations are being made for the reception of any vessels that might be sent there. The men who recently were placed on furlough on account of the lack of work at the yard have been notified to return to the shops. The force is now more than 2,600 in the several shops.

Two dry docks are ready for use, the old timber dock, officially known as No. 2, has been repaired and new bilge blocks put in to take the place of those that were worn. The Dolphin is now in the stone dock.

The repairs to Dry Dock No. 3 are progressing rapidly. An extra gang of men has been put to work there, and it is expected that the dock will be ready for service within two months.

We know Hood's
Sarsaparilla cures
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
Scrofula and all
Blood diseases.
Therefore, when you
Need a medicine,
Get Hood's and
Only Hood's
Sarsaparilla.

ON BOARD THE VIZCAYA.

Admiral Bunce, Gen. Merritt, and Consul General Baldasano Visit the Vessel.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya received more attention yesterday than at any time since she dropped anchor off Tompkinsville. The fact that the day was a holiday attracted thousands, who tried to take a look at the much-advertised war vessel.

It was an utter impossibility to get sight of the Vizcaya from the shore during the forenoon on account of the heavy fog. Only the warning whistles of the guard tugs circling about her gave an indication of her position.

It was to be a busy day for the officers and crew, however, as the anniversary of Washington's Birthday was to be observed in the same manner as on board the ships of our own navy. The bugles sounded reveille an hour earlier than usual, and the vessel's wood and brightwork received an extra polishing in preparation for the reception of our naval and military officers and the Spanish Consul General.

Capt. Eulate's Embarrassment.

Capt. Eulate had left Consul Baldasano's residence late Monday evening, and did not get on board his vessel until early yesterday morning. He arrived at the Battery at 11:20 P. M. with Central Office Detective Davis. Having received by courtesy the use of a revenue cutter on his visit to Governors Island earlier in the day, he believed a second one would be placed at his disposal at night if he requested it. When he arrived the revenue cutters were in darkness and had no steam up. The commander was forced to wait a half hour for a Staten Island ferryboat.

The first members of the Vizcaya's crew to set foot on American soil were two who went ashore Monday evening at Tompkinsville, and went swinging up the street in search of two hemlock boards to be used on the ship. They attracted a great deal of attention, and were followed by a great crowd of villagers. When they found what they wanted, they promptly made for their vessel. Shore leave was granted to twenty of the men last evening.

At eight bells yesterday morning the Spanish vessel dressed ship in honor of Washington's Birthday. She had what is known as the "rainbow dress," consisting of a line of pennants running from the jackstaff forward over the fore and main trucks down to the stem. An extra size jack was flown. A Spanish ensign graced the fore truck. At the main flew the Stars and Stripes, while the royal Spanish standard flapped lazily at the stern.

Admiral Bunce's Visit.

Admiral Bunce, accompanied by his personal staff, Commander F. P. Gilman and Flag Lieutenant Aaron Ward, approached the Vizcaya at 11 o'clock on the Commandant's launch Undine. His approach was heralded by seventeen guns from the cruiser's deck. This was four more than are due a Rear Admiral in our Navy, being the number given to the rank which died with Admiral Porter.

When the Undine drew up at the Vizcaya's starboard gangway the marines drew up along the deck in double file. As the visiting party passed between the lines the cruiser's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the ship's colors were dipped twice. Admiral Bunce was taken to Capt. Eulate's cabin, and courtesies were exchanged for fifteen minutes. Then the Admiral's party left.

At noon the cruiser's batteries again boomed with a National salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Nation's holiday.

Soon afterward, Consul General Arturo Baldasano, accompanied by his son, Vice Consul Baldasano, and Detective Davis, arrived. The Consul General and party arrived at Tompkinsville by train, and one of the Vizcaya's launches was at the dock to convey them on board. The Consul General was in his uniform, and it attracted much attention in the streets, and drew a crowd of small boys behind him. They jeered and hooted him as he approached the dock. The Spanish official was visibly annoyed, but said nothing. The Consular party remained on board for nearly two hours, being entertained at luncheon by the commander.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt visited the vessel later in the afternoon, and was received with ceremonies similar to those in honor of Admiral Bunce's visit. He was accompanied by Lieuts. Hale, Mott, and Scrother. The salute given for Gen. Merritt was twelve guns.

The day was far from being a holiday for the crew of the Vizcaya. Two coal barges were towed alongside the vessel during the forenoon, and she began taking in coal. The coal came from St. George. The barges had been loaded under the inspection of men from the United States Navy, and had been closely watched by a navy tug. The Vizcaya also took on board a full supply of fresh water for her boilers and a stock of provisions, and formed the centre of a labyrinth of tugs and lighters.

SAW THE MAINE DISASTER.

The British Steamship Olivedene Arrives, and the Officers Tell of the Explosion.

The British steamship Olivedene, Capt. Harrison, arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed Feb. 17. She was in the harbor of Havana on the night the Maine was blown up, lying at anchor a mile distant.

Chief Engineer Albert Holdsworth and Assistant Engineer J. Laidrow, with some others, were ashore. They said last night that they were sitting at the end of a pier at the south end of the harbor and about half a mile from the American warship. Next the pier was a ferry slip, and the course of the ferryboat from the city lay past the Maine.

When the explosion occurred a lot of Spanish soldiers and sailors in a restaurant at the head of the pier cleared out and ran, as if for their lives. There was no immediate blaze from the explosion, but there were smoke and sparks. Two or three minutes passed before the flame could be seen.

While they stood watching, some breathless Spaniards hurried down the pier bearing fragments of the Maine's payrolls. They said they had picked them up on a hill back in the country three miles from where the Maine lay. The Spaniards wanted to know what the writing in English meant, and the engineers, after looking at the papers, told them, through one of their party who spoke Spanish.

The Spaniards fairly danced in glee at the fate of the Maine, the engineer said, exclaiming:

"Ah! Americanos, Americanos! They bring dynamite here to blow up the Spaniards and they get it themselves."

The Spaniards got excited then, and, suspecting that the engineers of the Olivedene were Americans, began to menace them, but Holdsworth and Laidrow made known that they were Englishmen and the Spaniards cooled.

When the ferryboat came it was found that she had passed the Maine just before the explosion, and a Spanish army officer aboard demanded that the Captain of the ferryboat should head about and go to the rescue. The ferry Captain's hatred of Americans was so great that he refused. The Army officer was so incensed that there came near being a fight.

Capt. Harrison of the Olivedene said that he was in his cabin when he heard the explosion. He rushed on deck, to find the air filled with smoke and sparks. There was a little flame leaping up forward from the Maine, that grew larger and larger, and he looked at it till the whole forward part of the vessel was ablaze.

Presently there came a series of reports, as of cartridges exploding. The Captain was fearful that his vessel might be struck by a shell.

He rowed to the Maine next morning, and all around her, as near as he was permitted to go. So much of the wrecked part of the vessel as appeared above the water was so twisted and broken as to give no indication what part of the vessel it had been. The Captain had had no opportunity to hear discussions as to the cause of the explosion.

BLANCO AS BAD AS WEYLER

Senator Morgan Tells of Mr. Koop's Trip to Cuba in an Executive Session of the Senate.

CRUELTIES ADDED TO FAMINE

Children Shot Down When They Go Outside the Military Posts for Food—An Estimate that 600,000 Lives Have Been Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Cuba usurped the place of Hawaii in the executive proceedings of the Senate to-day, and was under consideration for an hour or more. This proceeding was based upon a document presented by Senator Morgan of Alabama as the result of an interview between himself and a Mr. Koop of Boston, Mass.

In presenting the document Senator Morgan said that Mr. Koop was a capitalist who had but recently returned from Cuba after a most exhaustive exploration of the island. Senator Morgan laid considerable stress upon the importance of the document which resulted from a stenographic report of the interview between Senator Morgan and Mr. Koop.

The document consisted of questions by Senator Morgan and replies by Mr. Koop. The latter said that he had been in thirty-four provinces and had spent more or less time in each of them in the prosecution of his inquiries. In no place outside of Havana, he said, was any effort made to take care of the reconcentrados, and he declared that the people were dying in great numbers in all places in which they had been collected together by the Spanish authorities, both as a result of the cruelty of the Spanish troops and for the lack of food. He declared that there was no evidence in the provinces of a more liberal treatment of these unfortunate people under the administration of Gen. Blanco than there had been under the Weyler régime, and said that the people in general were in just as deplorable condition now as they had been before the change. In no case were the reconcentrados allowed to go outside the military posts to collect food, and while there was some effort in certain instances to grow crops in the immediate vicinity of the garrisons, these crop areas did not extend more than 500 yards from the forts. He added that if the people were allowed to get out they could get enough to eat to keep body and soul together, but even when small children attempted to go outside the guard lines they were shot down as ruthlessly as if they were enemies in arms. He said that he had seen women and children abused by the Spanish soldiery and that a favorite pastime seemed to be to kick the women about as if they were dogs.

Mr. Koop also devoted considerable space at Senator Morgan's suggestion to the scheme of autonomy under the Liberal Ministry and pronounced it a failure from one end of the island to another. He said that business was at a standstill throughout the country, that few crops were growing, and that desolation and ruin stared the traveler in the face wherever he went. As a consequence property was much depreciated in value, and the people were greatly discouraged. He said that the general estimate was that the war had already resulted in the loss of 600,000 lives, and Mr. Koop himself did not consider these figures exaggerated.

There was some comment upon the document by Senators Morgan, Gallinger, and Mason, but no official action was taken. Senator Mason said the statement was no more than he had expected to hear, and Senator Gallinger declared that the picture was a deplorable one. He said that two years ago he had advised that the United States should intervene to put a stop to the war, and that every development since had confirmed the wisdom the suggestion then made.

CUBAN MINISTRY DIVIDED.

Madrid Journals Accuse Its Members of Treason and Desiring a Separation.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A gloomy tone pervades political circles on the reports of a split in the Cuban Ministry. The Autonomists, Señor Giberra and Señor Amblard, are, it is believed, secretly treating with the Separatists in the direction of independence for Cuba. Señor Govin, the Cuban Secretary of the Interior, is accused of treason by the Imparcial, which publishes a fac simile of a letter from Señor Govin to a friend, in which the former says: "How could you think that Sagasta, a man inferior to Canovas, and liberal only in name, has inspired my attitude, and not my ideas and sentiments as a Cuban? McKinley, as well as Cuba, will determine whether I am a Spaniard. Long live our country and liberty!"

The Imparcial adds that it predicted a weak Ministry in Cuba, and warned Señor Moret, the Spanish Colonial Minister, of what was likely to be the outcome of his autonomy scheme.

El Pais says:

"Spain should treat with the rebels direct rather than tolerate the traitor Govin."

El Correo Español asks:

"How will Señor Moret, the patron of Govin, and Señor Sagasta, the patron of both Moret and Govin, stand now that Govin is a traitor to his country? Whoever supports a traitor is likewise a traitor."

The official press, on the other hand, counsels prudence and confidence in the patriotism of the Cubans.

CUBA EXPORTING TOBACCO.

Gen. Lee's Dispatch a Denial of the Reports of Its Suspension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from Consul General Lee:

"HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Filler tobacco, Feb. 10, to New York, 508 bales, 46 barrels; 16th, to Tampa, 69 bales, to Key West, 250 bales; 17th, 121 bales to New York, 71 to Philadelphia; 19th, 232 bales to Tampa, 76 to New York, 53 to Baltimore, and 38 to Chicago."

The department has heard nothing of the reported revival of the Weyler edict prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba. On the contrary, Gen. Lee's reports show that the movements are in regular progress, or at least had not been checked up to the 19th inst.

GEN. WOODFORD SEES THE QUEEN.

To Give a Banquet to Senors Sagasta and Bernabe on Thursday.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—United States Minister Woodford was received in audience by the Queen Regent to-day. Gen. Woodford will give a banquet on Thursday to Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and the other members of the Cabinet, Señor Louis Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

TRADE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Cuba Sends Senor Angulo to Negotiate in Washington.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Autonomist Government has confirmed the appointment of Señor Manuel Rafael Angulo, as delegate of the Colonial Government in Washington, to prepare a commercial treaty, according to instructions which he will receive from Señor Montoro and Señor Rodrigues, the Colonial Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce, respectively.

It has been also decided to reserve the posts of directors in the hospitals and the asylums for persons of known non-partisanship, provided they acknowledge the new régime and return to the island.

Canadian Archbishop Dying.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Feb. 22.—Archbishop Cleary, who has been ill for some time, is not expected to recover. The last sacraments of the church have been administered to him.

They Trade as They Travel.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINNER

Senator Lindsay Says the Time Has Come for the South to Assert Herself.

STRENGTH OF HER STATESMEN

Hope of Return to Former Standards Rests with the South—Utterances on the Maine Disaster—Other Speakers from Dixie.

The New York Southern Society gave its twelfth annual dinner last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The tables were spread in the state apartment, and of members and guests at them there were 177. Hugh S. Thompson, President of the society, occupied the chair, and at the guests' table with him were Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, President F. C. Woodward of the South Carolina College, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Henry Loewenthal, Chester S. Lord, W. M. Massey, the Rev. Dr. I. F. Hopkins of Atlanta, and Dr. William M. Polk.

Among those at the other tables were Marion J. Verdery, J. Hampden Robb, Clarence Cary, Percy S. Mallett, Howard R. Bayne, Dr. Landon C. Gray, Macgrane Coxe, Cary T. Hutchinson, Gaston Hardy, Prof. Thomas R. Price, Edward Owen, George Gordon Battle, Henry P. Dugro, Touro Robertson, John C. Wilmerding, Dr. R. H. Wylie, L. H. Spence, Hugh R. Garden, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. Eugene W. Marshall, Bernard F. Martin, Charles C. Nadal, R. C. Alexander, and John R. Abney.

President Thompson, who began the speaking, after congratulating the Society on its prosperous condition and pledging its members to a loyal devotion to the welfare of this city, said:

"We stand to-night in the shadow of a great National calamity. The lurid flames that burst from the sinking Maine cast their light across the continent. Let us pause to pay tribute of respect to the dead and of admiration for the living. Their behavior was worthy of the best traditions of the navy. Sigsbee's name is worthy to be joined with that of John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, and Farragut. I trust that the results of the inquiry now going on will show that the Spanish expressions of sympathy were genuine. But if such should not be the case, I know, and you know, that all Americans will be found crowding to the temple, bringing gifts to the altar of a common country. [Cheers.] I hope the war cloud will be dissipated by the gentle breeze of peace."

Silent Toast to the Maine's Dead.

The company joined in singing "America," and were then bidden to rise and drink in silence to the dead of the Maine.

President Raymond, who responded to the toast of "Washington," after some introductory words concerning Union College and its relation to the South, delivered a careful estimate of the life and character of Washington, the debt America owes to him as a soldier, the obligation growing out of all that he was as a man, and the lessons taught by the study of his career, saying, in part:

"What is so true about any man as his spirit? Can we ever know him, if we do not make that the supreme reality? And so as we turn to-night to the great Washington, it is that we may see him as he was in all the nobility of his splendid manhood, and catch the inspiration of those qualities which made his presence a Nation's strength and make his memory a Nation's glory.

"Let much besides be forgotten, but for the sake of America's future let this be remembered, that the greatest name in America's history stands for inherited virtues, an inheritance that was not lost by youthful folly; that the Washington of immortal fame was the Washington of clean hands and a pure heart from childhood to age."

Responsibilities of the South.

Senator Lindsay, who followed President Raymond, spoke on "The South, Her Duties and Responsibilities." The Senator, as did President Thompson, touched upon the Maine disaster. He was speaking of the habit of self-restraint learned by the South, when with increased animation he said:

"The country has recently felt that we were on the very verge of war, and an unnecessary war at that. Incidents have happened that it were much better had they not occurred. There was the mistake of a foreign Minister. And then this most unfortunate affair in the harbor of Havana. The Administration has striven to maintain peace. And I cannot but express my pride that not a single man of all those who represent the South in the councils of the Nation has attempted to intervene to prevent the settlement of this question in a peaceful way. With all their hot heads and warm blood, with all their sympathies for the struggling Cubans, yet with that spirit of self-repression they have learned they have stayed their hands. They have said to the Administration: 'Work out this problem and no obstacle shall be presented by us.' They have restrained themselves, and will restrain themselves until the time for action comes. I hope for a peaceful adjustment of the present trouble, and I believe that God in His own Providence will work out the salvation of those who are struggling for freedom."

The Senator spoke of the trials through which the South passed after the war and of her recent progress in material prosperity, and said:

"With the ability to accomplish so much against the most adverse circumstances, there is no reason why the South shall consent that the forces in National politics which control the administration of public affairs shall find their permanent resting place without her borders. If the time has ever been when propriety required that measures of Government should originate with the North, that time has passed away, and passed forever. The field of National politics is to-day open, and the conditions demand that Southern statesmanship shall make itself felt, not merely in the affairs of the South, but in all that affects the common interest of our common country.

Americanism of the Southerners.

"The people of the South are essentially American. The mission lies before the South to call back this Government to the ancient standards. The time has come for her to assert her absolute equality in the council chamber, as she always will in the camp, if unfortunately we have a camp. No trust is so sacred that it cannot be trusted to Southern hands, and no position so exalted that it cannot be filled by a Southern man.

"Freed from all sectionalism, with nothing but the common good in view, the South is prepared to work to reordain the Federal Government and re-establish the Federal Constitution. When that cry is raised in earnest then our want of numbers will be made up by patriots found elsewhere. And the next year it will not be a question of tariff or silver or anything else save whether we will go back to the old-time traditions of our country.

"Washington gained victory through a succession of overwhelming defeats. The South has met defeat overwhelmingly and has lived for more than thirty years under the shadow of it. The time has now come when, if she is true to herself, that defeat can be turned into victory only less glorious than that of Washington."

President F. C. Woodward of the South Carolina College, in responding to the toast "The South, Her Traditions and Principles," said that he brought greetings from Dixie. He referred to the sectionalism which divided the North and South, and said that all envy and hatred should be done away with, and that hereafter there should be only friendly industrial competition between the two sections. He told how the South was growing, and getting to respect more and more their Yankee brothers. He said that although it appeared after the war that the doctrine of State's rights had been abandoned, this was not so, and Southerners are now rallying to it afresh.

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Atlanta.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE MAINE.

He Urges the People to Stand About and Strengthen the President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Gen. Harrison, in his speech before the Union League Club today, referred briefly to the Cuban question saying:

"We stand now in the awful shadow of one of the most tragic events that has ever happened in our history, and yet we stand with the poise, with the self-possession, of a people who understand their might and can abide the developments of time. We are not a hysterical people. We can wait and we will know our duty when it shall be revealed.

"We can understand that in a time like this there are grave responsibilities devolving upon the President of the United States, single responsibilities that he may not divide with any man. Let us stand about him, strengthening him in the calm assurance that this great country desires only what is right and can wait until the facts are known before it issues its proclamation."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Aids American Roads to Fight the Canadian Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has suspended the operation of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act in favor of railroad lines in the United States in competition with the Canadian Pacific Road as to passenger business between points in the Province of Manitoba and contiguous territory and points upon the Detroit and St. Louis Rivers and easterly thereof in the Dominion of Canada, and in that portion of the New England States reached directly by the rails of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Road is cutting passenger rates not only between New England and Manitoba points, but to St. Paul and the Pacific Coast. In view of this fact it is said that the American roads to-morrow will ask the Inter-State Commerce Commission to extend the scope of this relief so as to take in these additional competitive points, conditions being similar.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific, said to-day in reference to the expulsion of his road from the Western Immigration Clearing House:

"This action simply places me where I was before I became a member of this Immigration Bureau, which I never really had the least desire to connect myself with, but which I was prevailed upon to join. Our object never was to build up the port of New York. We have been laboring and spending money to build up the St. Lawrence route. This so-called repulsion does not affect us in any material degree. We will simply do our immigration business independently now, that's all."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting entertained at dinner last night at their home, 24 East Seventy-second Street.

Miss Helen Gould entertained a few friends at tea yesterday afternoon at her home at the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie gave another in their series of dinners last night at their home, 25 Madison Square North. There were about eighteen persons present.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose recent attack of measles prevented the dance his father was to give in honor of Miss Lila V. Sloane, has recovered, and will probably go back to Harvard in a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia gave a dinner of fourteen covers last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Cook, the parents of Mrs. de Heredia, with whom they are now staying, at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The sewing class of fashionable women organized by Mrs. Frederic Bronson for the benefit of the Lying-In Hospital met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave the first in her series of five dramatic readings yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. George D. Russell, 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. She read from the works of Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a children's dance yesterday afternoon in honor of their younger daughter, Miss Ruth V. Twombly, at their home, 684 Fifth Avenue. Some fifty or sixty young people were present.

The annual reception of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday at the institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Grand Boulevard. The big building was decorated throughout with a profusion of American flags and bunting.

The senior class alumni of the Misses Merrington's school gave a colonial reception at the school, 181 Lenox Avenue, last evening. The proceeds of the affair will be devoted to completing the sum of $3,000 to place a pupil annually in Barnard College.

The second of a series of three dances given by the Southern Society of Brooklyn was held last evening in the reception room of the Hotel St. George. The patronesses were Mrs. Francis Coleman, Mrs. James Meem, Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. Thomas.

The Metropolitan Club celebrated Washington's Birthday in accordance with its annual custom yesterday. About forty-five tables were set on the third floor in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay, whose table was ornamented with orchids and lilies of the valley, entertained twelve people. At F. S. Smithers's table there were corsage bouquets of violets for women and boutonnières of the same flower for men. Other tables were adorned with daffodils, tulips, American Beauty roses, orchids, daisies, and mignonette, all furnished by Stumpp.

Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee gave a Washington's Birthday luncheon at 1:45 P. M. yesterday for young people at her home, 8 East Thirty-third Street. Covers were laid for eighteen, and the guests were entertained by Brooks and Denton, banjo players. Those present received carnation boutonnières and American flags and hatchets as favors in token of the day. A dance followed the luncheon. Miss Whitaker, Miss Hunt, Miss Davis, John Langdon Erving, Frank Otis, Harry P. Robbins, and James D'W. Cutting were among the guests.

LYNCHING ARRESTS IN INDIANA.

VERSAILLES, Ind., Feb. 22.—C. V. Hughes, Superintendent of the County Infirmary and a very prominent citizen, residing five miles south of Versailles, was arrested by Constable Jesse Hunter of Cross Plains on the charge of being one of the mob that lynched five men here last September.

Constable Hunter also has a warrant for the arrest of Arch Wright, formerly bartender for the Hotel Norwood at Osgood, but who now resides in Chicago, having gone there after an attempt to assassinate him was made some two weeks ago. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed from Osgood and Versailles. Other arrests will follow.

The action of Gov. Mount in prosecuting those who participated in the lynching is causing great excitement, as it will involve many prominent citizens. It is known that Gov. Mount has had detectives on the case ever since last September, and it is thought that he is now ready to make numerous arrests. The preliminary hearings will be at Cross Plains.

Empire State Society Dissensions.

A deal of internal dissension in the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was brought to the surface at the annual election of officers last night at the eighth annual meeting, held in the banquet room of the Windsor Hotel. Discussion arose over the fitness of the candidates of the two tickets in the field. The counting of votes was not finished until an early hour this morning. On both tickets Chauncey Depew as President, Robert B. Roosevelt as First Vice President, and Walter S. Logan as Second Vice President, were renominated, and John C. Calhoun was the unanimous choice for Third Vice President.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—To-day's races at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Jack Martin won, Charles A. second, Schnitz third. Time—1:32¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Hermoso won, George Lee second, Dr. Bernays third. Time—1:17¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Pat Murphy won, Foremost second, Steptor third. Time—1:47.

FOURTH RACE.—The California Oaks, value, $2,000. Mile and an eighth. Briar Sweet won, Napamax second, Torsida third. Time—1:58¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Geyser won, Ostler Joe second, Howard Mann third. Time—1:30.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Refugee won, Red Glenn second, Lena third. Time—1:31¾.

GOOD SHOTS AT THE TRAPS.

The fourth annual competition for the amateur pigeon shooting championship of the United States began at the picturesque grounds of the Cartaret Gun Club, near Garden City, L. I., yesterday. At the close of the day's sport, during which each of the fourteen contestants shot at fifty birds, C. S. Guthrie of Pittsburg had killed 48, T. D. Hooper and George S. McAlpin 47 each, and "Bob" Welch, the present champion, and Louis T. Duryea were on even terms, with scores of 46 each. Of the others, Fred Hoey and W. S. Edey did the best execution. The event, which is the most important of the year, from an amateur sportsman's point of view, drew a number of wing shots and clubmen. The contestants included nearly all the crackajacks in the amateur ranks.

The conditions of the match were as follows: 100 birds each, 30 yards rise and 30 yards boundary, $100 entrance fee, the winner to receive the Clarence Mackay Cup, valued at $200, and 40 per cent. of the entrance money; second man, 25 per cent.; third man, 15 per cent., and fourth man, 10 per cent. of the stakes, the club reserving 10 per cent. for expenses.

Taking yesterday's birds as a whole, Sanford drew the most difficult, although McAlpin, Chapin, and Duryea had their share of scorchers. Shooting began shortly before 10 o'clock A. M., the weather conditions at the time being an absolute absence of wind and a dull, leaden sky. Guthrie was the first to face the traps, and killed a fast right quarterer with his second barrel, just at the boundary fence. The others in turn each grassed their bird, until Hutchings appeared. He missed a rather easy incomer, which was the only miss in the first round.

The race between Welch and Guthrie for first place was a hot one, each having missed two up to the forty-third round, when the first named drew a screamer from Trap No. 5, which escaped without the loss of a tail feather. This placed him on even terms with Hooper and McAlpin for second place, but the Philadelphian missed an easy left quarterer that he drew for his next bird, and dropped into fourth place.

The most sensational shot of the day was made by Dan Bradley, whose forty-seventh selection, although hit hard with both barrels, managed to scramble to the top of the boundary fence. There it struggled for an instant, but was too weak to top the hurdle, and dropped back into the waiting maw of the retriever. Referee Money, however, returned it as a lost bird, giving as a reason that part of its body had gone beyond the fence. The hardest bird of the day was Hooper's thirty-fifth choice, a straightaway driver which left the trap like a rifle ball and traveled so fast that not a single shot reached him. The race will be concluded to-day. The scores for the first half of the journey follow:

	K.	M.
C. S. Guthrie, Pittsburg—		
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 0 2	24	1
2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2 2	24	1
Total	48	2
R. A. Welch, Philadelphia—		
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2		
2 0 2 2 2	24	1
1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 0 2		
2 2 2 2 1	22	3
Total	46	4
Fred Hoey, Carteret—		
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0		
2 2 0 2 2	23	2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2		
1 2 2 1 2	22	3
Total	45	5
D. Bradley, Carteret—		
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2		
2 0 0 2 2	21	4
2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 0 2 2 2	22	3
Total	43	7
C. M. Chapin, Westminster Kennel Club—		
2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2		
0 2 2 2 2	23	2
2 0 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 0 2 0 2		
2 0 2 0 1	18	7
Total	41	9
Mr. Hutchings, Carteret—		
0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 1 2 2 1 1 • 0		
2 2 0 2 0	18	7
0 0 1 2 0 0 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 0 Withdrew.	9	7
Total	37	14
T. S. Hooper, Carteret—		
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2		
1 2 2 2 2	24	1
2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 1 2	23	2
Total	47	3
L. T. Duryea, Carteret—		
2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 • 2		
1 2 2 0 2	22	3
1 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2		
2 2 2 1 2	24	1
Total	46	4
Mr. Jones, Pittsburg—		
0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2		
2 2 1 2 2	20	5
2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 • 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 1 1		
0 0 2 2 2	20	5
Total	40	10
Sanford, Carteret—		
2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2		
0 2 2 0 2	20	5
0 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 0 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 0 2	19	6
Total	39	11
Mr. Cleland, Philadelphia—		
2 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2		
2 2 2 0 2	20	5
0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2 2	23	2
Total	43	7
W. A. H. Stafford, Carteret—		
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0		
1 2 2 2 2	22	3
0 2 • 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 1 1 2 0 1 2		
2 2 2 2 0	19	6
Total	41	9
G. S. McAlpin, Carteret—		
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2 1	23	2
2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2 2	24	1
Total	47	3
W. S. Edey, Carteret—		
2 0 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 • 2	21	4
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2 0	23	2
Total	44	6

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.
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This Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons,
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ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Eulogizes and Quotes from Washington Before the University of Pennsylvania.

TWO SIGNIFICANT PASSAGES

The Credit of the Republic Must Be Kept Stainless; Good Faith and Justice to All Nations Must Be Observed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—At the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the University of Pennsylvania to-day the address was delivered by President McKinley.

The students, over 2,000 strong, marched in a body to the Academy of Music, in which the exercises were held, passing the residence of Charles C. Harrison, where the President was a guest. The President reviewed the parade and was heartily cheered. He was evidently much pleased by the warmth of the greeting.

The streets near the Academy of Music were packed with people, who applauded and cheered as the President was driven by in an open carriage. He returned these salutations by lifting his hat, bowing, and smiling.

After the exercises the President attended an informal luncheon in the library of the university, about 500 gentlemen being present. Later he visited Houston Hall, where about 200 ladies were at luncheon, Mrs. Seth Low being the guest of honor, and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison presiding. He left for Washington at 3:18 P. M.

His address was delivered before 3,300 persons, including the Faculty and students of the university and many professors and executive officials of other leading educational institutions. As he entered the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience received him with much enthusiasm. Many parts of his address were vigorously and generally applauded. The declaration that Washington and his compatriots had founded the financial operations of the Government upon the principle that the National credit was the National honor elicited a particularly loud outburst of approval.

The address was as follows:

The University's History.

"Mr. Provost, Officers and Students of the University of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"We celebrate here, as in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot, who assured the beginning of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people. But in a certain sense the University of Pennsylvania has special reasons for honoring the twenty-second of February. For over half a century, with ever increasing popularity and public recognition you have observed the occasion either as a holiday or with patriotic exercises, participated in by Faculty and students. No other American institution of learning has a prouder title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this, whose foundation was laid in colonial days nearly fifty years before Pennsylvania became a State; whose progress was largely due to the activity of Franklin and other zealous and far-seeing patriots, and whose Trustees were on terms of sufficient intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the Presidency, and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times.

Washington an Alumnus.

"Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumni of this institution, having accepted the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless the more appreciated when he recalled the events which gave him close and peculiar attachment to the City of Philadelphia.

"No wonder that your great university has made the 22d of February its most impressive ceremonial, and devoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the first President of the United States and the patriotic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice with you in the day. I rejoice, also, that throughout this broad land the birthday of the patriot leader is faithfully observed and celebrated with enthusiasm and earnestness, which testify to the virtue and gratitude of the American people.

"It would not be possible in the comparatively short time to which these exercises must to-day be limited to follow Washington in his long and distinguished services at the head of the army and as Chief Executive of the Government. My purpose is simply to call to your attention a few points in Washington's career which have singularly impressed me, and refer to some passages in his writings that seem peculiarly appropriate for the guidance of the people, who under our form of Government have in their keeping the well-being of the country.

Both Statesman and Soldier.

"In its entirety, Washington's public life is as familiar to the American student as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. The one is incomplete without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been a part of the schoolbooks of the Nation for more than a century, and have moved American youth and American manhood to aspire to the highest ideals of responsible citizenship. With enduring fame as a great soldier, the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a soldier he was peerless in the times in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age.

"But with all our pride in Washington, we not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvelous genius as a constructive statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearness of his comprehension, which accurately grasped the problems of the remote future and knew how to formulate the best means for their solution. It was committed to Washington to launch our ship of state. He had neither precedent nor predecessor to help him. He welded the scattered and at times antagonistic colonies into an indestructible union, and inculcated the lessons of mutual forbearance and fraternity which have cemented the States into still closer bonds of interest and sympathy.

Guiding Force in War and Peace.

"From the hour when Washington declared in his Virginia home that he would raise a thousand men and equip them at his own expense to march to the defense of Boston he became the masterful spirit of the Continental Army and the mightiest single factor in the continent's struggle for liberty and independence. Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors when they were suggested to him, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mightier than the history of man had ever known.

"Though Washington's exalted character and the most striking acts of his brilliant record are too familiar to be recounted here, where so many times they have received eloquent and deserved eulogy, yet often as the story is retold it engages our love and admiration and interest. We love to recall his noble unselfishness, his heroic purposes, the power of his magnificent personality, his glorious achievements for mankind, and his stalwart and unflinching devotion to independence, liberty, and union. These cannot be too often told or be too familiarly known.

Learning and Liberty.

"A slaveholder himself, he yet hated slavery, and provided in his will for the emancipation of his slaves. Not a college graduate, he was always enthusiastically the friend of liberal education. He used every suitable occasion to impress upon Congress and the country the importance of a high standard of general education, and characterized the diffusion of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in the system of free government. That learning should go with liberty and that liberty is never endangered so long as it is in the keeping of intelligent citizens was the ideal civic code which his frequent utterances never failed to enforce.

"And how reverent always was this great man, how prompt and generous his recognition of the guiding hand of Divine Providence in establishing and controlling the destinies of the Colonies and the Republic. Again and again—in his talks, in his letters, in his State papers, and formal addresses—he reveals this side of his character, the force of which we still feel, and, I trust, we always will.

First Act as President.

"At the very height of his success and reward, as he emerged from the Revolution, receiving by unanimous acclaim the plaudits of the people and commanding the respect and admiration of the civilized world, he did not forget that his first official act as President should be fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who rules the universe. It is He who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aid can supply every human defect. It is His benediction which we most want and which can and will consecrate the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States. With His help the instruments of the citizens employed to carry out their purposes will succeed in the functions allotted to public life.

"But Washington on this occasion went further and spoke for the people, assuming that he but voiced the sentiment of the young Nation in thus making faith in Almighty God and reliance upon His favor and care one of the strong foundations of the Government then inaugurated. And proceeding, Washington states the reasons for his belief in language so exalted that it should be graven deep upon the mind of every patriot: 'No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent Nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united Government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consents of so many distinct communities from which the events resulted can not be compared with the means by which most Governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the same seems to presage. The reflections arising out of the present crisis have forced themselves strongly upon my mind. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free Government are more auspiciously commenced.'

The Piety of the First Senate.

"The Senate of the United States made fitting response of its appreciation of this portion of the President's inaugural address when its members declared that 'a review of the many signal instances of Divine intervention in favor of the country claims our most pious gratitude,' and that they were 'inevitably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbiter of the Universe by whom empires rise and fall.'

"Congress added its sanction by providing that 'After the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel to hear divine services performed by the chaplain of Congress, already appointed.'

"Not alone upon days of Thanksgiving or in times of trial should we as a people remember and follow the example thus set by the fathers, but never in our future as a Nation should we forget the great moral and religious principles which they enunciated and defended as their most precious heritage.

"In an age of great activity, of industrial and commercial strife, and of perplexing problems we should never abandon the simple faith in Almighty God as recognized in the name of the American people by Washington and the First Congress.

Three Great Principles.

"But if a timely lesson is to be drawn from the opinions of Washington on his assuming the office of President, so also is much practical benefit to be derived from the present application of portions of his Farewell Address, a document in which Washington laid down principles which appeared to him 'all important to the permanence of your felicity as a people.' In that address Washington contends, in part: (1) For the promotion of institutions of learning; (2) for cherishing the public credit; (3) for the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

"One hundred years ago free schools were little known in the United States; there were excellent schools for the well-to-do and charitable institutions for the instruction of boys and girls without means, but the free public school, open alike to the children of the rich and poor, and supported by the State, awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Free schools were the necessary supplement of free men. The wise and liberal provisions for public instruction by the fathers, second only in effect to their struggle for the independence and creation of the Union, were destined at no distant date to produce the most wonderful results.

Vast Educational Growth.

"As the country has grown, education fostered by the State has kept pace with it. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States and by their Governments, in conformity with 'the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty, and laws.'

"Adams and Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons, and many others of our early statesmen were scarcely less earnest and eloquent than Washington himself in pleading the cause of sound and liberal education for the people. Nor does this seem surprising when we reflect that the truest aim and worthiest ambition of education is not finished scholarship for the favored few, but the elevation of a high standard of citizenship among the many. I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington in those early days, when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his contributions for the education of the poor and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge, as an essential to the highest and best citizenship.

A Priceless Endowment.

"How priceless is a liberal education! In itself what a rich endowment! It is not impaired by age, but its value increases with use. No one can employ it but its rightful owner. He alone can illustrate its worth and enjoy its rewards. It cannot be inherited or purchased. It must be acquired by individual effort. It can be secured only by perseverance and self-denial. But it is free as the air we breathe. Neither race, nor nationality, nor sex can debar the earnest seeker from its possession. It is not exclusive, but inclusive in the broadest and best sense. It is within the reach of all who really want it and are brave enough to struggle for it. The earnest rich and the worthy poor are equal and friendly rivals in its pursuit, and neither is exempted from any of the sacrifices necessary for its acquisition. The key to its title is not the bright allurements of rank and station, but the simple watchword of work and study.

"A liberal education is the prize of individual industry. It is the greatest blessing that a man or woman can enjoy when supported by virtue, morality, and noble aims. But the acquirement of learning in our schools and colleges seems so easy that we are apt to underestimate its value and let the opportunity to win it slip by, until regretfully we find that the chance is gone. The rudiments must be ingrafted in youth, or, with rare exceptions, they are forever lost.

Omissions Beyond Repairing.

"Life to most is a struggle, and there is little time for the contemplation of the theoretical when the practical is pressing at every hand. Stern duty monopolizes our time. The command of others controls our preferences and often defeats our intentions. By steadily adhering to a firm purpose amid the activities of life we may keep in touch with the literature of the day, but to go back to the classics or to grapple with the foundations of the sciences is beyond the power of most men when they have entered upon their chosen business or profession.

"One's mental fighting, often a hand-to-hand conflict with obstacles and temptations, is a battle of his own, a campaign whose motive force is individuality rather than circumstances or luck. Work in the mental world is as real as that in the physical world. Nor has any prescription yet been found to take the place of application and self denial and personal struggles which have given to the world its greatest leaders and noblest achievements.

Cherish the Public Credit.

"Cherish the public credit. How much both of reflection and instruction is combined in this simple admonition of the Father of His Country! The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the Revolutionary War exhausted financially, and with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties which remained to be solved before the financial credit of the new Nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad.

"But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of the greatest trust the able financiers and economists whose names the country still venerates and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton and Morris and Gallatin and others were successful in establishing the Treasury and inaugurating the financial operations of this Government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of National credit was National honor, and that, whatever other assets we might have or acquire, that was indispensable, first, last, and all the time, if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adhering to the principles of Washington in keeping the public faith. Before half a century had passed we had paid off our National debt and had a balance in the Treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the civil war for the preservation of the Union. But this did not exceed the resources or discourage the intentions of the American people. There were those who suggested repudiation, but the people repudiated them and went on unchecked, discharging the obligations of the Government in the coin of honor.

"From the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name. This must and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless and in honor.

Precepts on Foreign Policy.

"At no point in his Administration does Washington appear in grander proportions than when he enunciates his ideas in regard to the foreign policy of the Government: 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct. Can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.'

"To-day, nearly a century from Washington's death, we turn reverentially to study the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, immovable devotion to these perceptions of duty which more than anything else made him what he was and contributed so directly to make us what we are. Following the precepts of Washington, we cannot err. The wise lessons in government which he left us it will be profitable to heed. He seems to have grasped all possible conditions and pointed the way safely to meet them. He has established danger signals all along the pathway of the Nation's march. He has warned us against false lights. He has taught us the true philosophy of 'a perfect union,' and shown us the graphic dangers from sectionalism and wild and unreasonable party spirit.

Sober and Dispassionate.

"He has emphasized the necessity at all times for the exercise of sober and dispassionate judgment. Such a judgment, my fellow-citizens, is the best safeguard in calm and tranquil events and rises superior and triumphant above the storms of woe and peril.

"We have every incentive to cherish the memory and teachings of Washington. His wisdom and foresight have been confirmed and vindicated after more than a century of experience. His best eulogy is the work he wrought, his highest tribute is the great Republic which he and his compatriots founded. From 4,000,000 we have grown to more than 70,000,000 of people, while our progress in industry, learning, and the arts has been the wonder of the world. What the future will be depends upon ourselves, and that that future will bring still greater blessings to a free people I cannot doubt. With education and morality in their homes, loyalty to the underlying principles of free government in their hearts, and law and justice fostered and exemplified by those intrusted with public administration, we will continue to enjoy the respect of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. The priceless opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumph of American civilization and to help in the progress and prosperity of the land we love."

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NEW SOHMER BUILDING,
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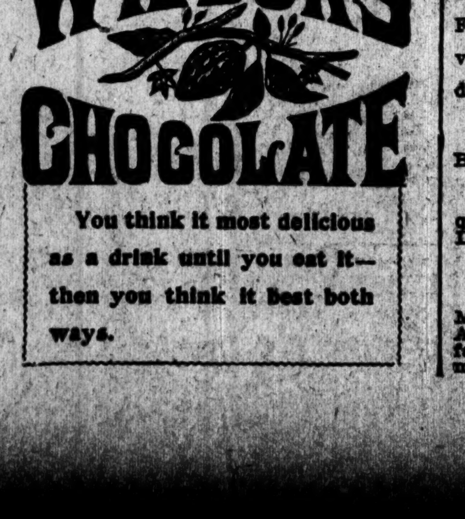

WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE
You think it most delicious as a drink until you eat it—then you think it best both ways.

ARIZONA ROBBERS RUN DOWN.

Two Safe Breakers Caught in Chicago After a Long Chase.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A chase of over 1,000 miles ended this morning at the Central Police Station, when James F. Callihan and Joseph D. Waterman were captured. They are charged with, and Callihan, it is said, has confessed, the robbery of the Texas and Southern Railroad offices at Phoenix, Ariz., three weeks ago, when $10,000 worth of tickets and nearly $1,000 were secured.

Sunday the officers located a man at the Palmer House who resembled one of the safe breakers. To-day he had a caller, and the second man resembled the second safe blower wanted. Two detectives followed the visitor to 773 Sixty-sixth Street and arrested him.

ARRESTED FOR SPITTING IN CAR.

Joseph Steinberg of Paterson, N. J., Demands a Trial of the Case.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Joseph Steinberg, a wealthy clothing merchant of this city, was arrested to-day upon a warrant charging him with violating the health codes by spitting upon the floor of a trolley car.

The ordinance was passed not long since, and is modeled upon the ordinance in force in New York. Yesterday Mr. Steinberg disobeyed the ordinance, and the conductor swore out a warrant for his arrest. He demanded a trial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

Manhattan and Bronx.

12:40 A. M.—59 East Twenty-first Street; G. Peyestur; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—2,393 Second Avenue; Mrs. Higgins; damage, $25.

4:20 P. M.—174 Fifth Avenue; George C. Crane & Co.; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—211 Delancey Street; Morris Morkodwitz; damage, $5.

6:25 P. M.—23 Forsyth Street; Morris Rosenberg; no damage.

7 P. M.—181 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; John Clummey; damage, $5.

7:40 P. M.—142 Suffolk Street; Lewis Herovitz; damage, $5.

8:05 P. M.—52 First Street; Paul Mansel; damage, $100.

Borough of Richmond.

7:15 P. M.—332 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton; E. B. Clark; damage, $100.

A healthy appetite, pure blood, and tranquil nerves come from taking the Food Drink—
Malt-Nutrine
Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

HARRISON ON TAX DODGING

The ex-President Declares in Chicago that the Well-to-Do Endanger the Country.

REFORM SHOULD BEGIN NOW

Evasion of Obligations to the State a Universal Disgrace Destructive to Individuals and Communities—Patriots Must Seek Remedies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spoke to-day on "Obligations of Wealth" at the central meeting of the Union League Club in honor of Washington's Birthday, held at the Auditorium. He said, in part:

"Monuments and birthday anniversaries should be commemorative, not creative—commemorative of deeds that evoke wide gratitude and of virtues that are still imitable. Scientists have reproduced some of the gigantic animals and reptiles of the world's early history. We look at them with fear and wonder, and congratulate ourselves that they are extinct types. We have no needs that they could supply. They could not live in our environments nor we in theirs. So there have been among men monsters of power and violence. We cannot forget them, but we are glad they lived in another epoch. The almanac maker notes their birthdays, but there are no assemblages of the people. If monuments have been builded to them, they are liable to be overturned when the dynasty changes or the commune supplants the State.

Washington and Lincoln.

"But there are men who have so won our hearts that we would recall them if we could. We feel the need of them. No change of dynasties, no outbreak of the mob, threatens their monuments. One can hardly conceive of any civil revolution or any riotous outbreak in our country that would not respect the monuments of Washington and of Lincoln. While they lived they were at times hated by men and by communities, but when the full stories of their lives were unfolded, when motives and purposes were explored, when the universal beneficence of their public services was seen in the establishment by one and the rescue by the other of free Constitutional government, all their countrymen rendered them homage.

"We assemble on this anniversary of the birth of Washington, not so much, if at all, to bring tribute to him, as to learn at his feet the lessons of a conscientious citizenship. The imitable qualities of Washington's character and life; those that did not exhaust themselves on a locality or a period; that are instructive not only to military commanders and chief magistrates, but to the unofficial citizen; the lessons that he taught, not for the march and battle, but for quiet days when no drumbeat calls to duty—these are the qualities and lessons that should engage our thought to-day:

No Citizen Should Shirk Duty.

"In choosing for my theme 'The Obligations of Wealth,' I am not wresting this anniversary from its legitimate use. We do not need to forget—indeed, we cannot forget—Washington when we reflect upon our obligations to the State. His life teaches no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligation to serve the State; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more.

"The word 'wealth' in its modern use has suffered a limitation, if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means weal or welfare, external happiness. When Paul admonished the Corinthian Christians, 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth,' he was not anticipating the modern law of the wheat pit and the Stock Exchange.

"Wealth is a comparative term, and my address is not for that very limited body of multi-millionaires, called by the Populist orators 'plutocrats.' A smaller audience chamber would have sufficed for them, and perhaps the orator should have been of the guild. I want to speak of the obligations of the 'well-to-do' people, the forehanded, prosperous men and women of our communities, whether their estates are reckoned by thousands or by millions.

Bitterness Against Wealth.

"We live in a time of great agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. Men, no longer satisfied with what appears above ground, are uncovering roots. There is a feeling that some men are handicapped, that the race is sold; that the old and much-vaunted equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged. More bitter and threatening things are being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before. It seems to many that more and more small men, small stores, and small factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift or wreckage; that the pursuit of cheapness has reached a stage where only enormous combinations of capital, doing an enormous business, are sure of returns.

"The seams which mar the face of the social landscape seem to be widening chasms, and if these gulfs are to be filled we must establish dumps on both sides of them. It will aid the work if those on either side use the bridges to get a view of it from the other side. Wealth should neither be the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration. The indiscriminate denunciation of the rich is mischievous. It perverts the mind, poisons the heart, and furnishes an excuse for crime. No poor man was ever made richer or happier by it. It is quite as illogical to despise a man because he is rich as because he is poor. Not what a man has, but what he is, settles his class. In the discussion of all these social questions good temper is essential. Men must get together and use facts, not rhetoric.

Property Must Carry Its Share.

"The special purpose of my address to-day is to press home this thought upon the prosperous, well-to-do people of our community, and especially of our great cities, that one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the State and local Governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe, to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns.

"Equality is the golden thread that runs all through the fabric of our civil institutions—the dominating note in the swelling symphony of liberty. Equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowment, but of rights, is the foundation stone of our governmental structure. And as a corollary, necessary and imperative, to this doctrine of an equality of right, is the doctrine of a proportionate and ratable contribution to the cost of administering the Government. The duty of the State to protect life, liberty, and property is conditioned upon a fair contribution to the cost of government. A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizen is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriotic act.

Danger of Unequal Taxation.

"If we do not hold by this rule of proportion, which I think is an essential part of the definition of taxes, then everything becomes subject to the whim of the Legislature. The whole revenue of a State may be derived from contributions exacted from a very small minority of its population, the majority going free. To allow such a system is not only to rob the minority thus unduly burdened, but is to rob the State of that which is essential to its healthy existence, and indeed to the life of republican institutions. Honesty and carefulness in public expenditure will have no effective watchers. The watch of the minority will be ineffectual and the majority will be careless as to the use of funds, to the accumulation of which it has not contributed.

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations by students of political science and recent tables prepared by State officials have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems to have been progressing until, in some of our great centres of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list.

New York as an Example.

"In New York State the proportion of personal property assessed for taxation is only about 12 per cent. of the total amount of property taxed. Yet Controller Roberts of that State expresses the opinion that the taxable personal property owned in the State is at least equal to the amount of real estate. Illinois and many other States present the same condition, differing only in degree.

"It is easy to see how this offense against patriotism has grown to such proportions. The very sense that inequality is injustice has promoted it. One man sees that his neighbor is not making a conscientious tax return, and that if he returns his property honestly he will pay disproportionately. The result is that his conscience finds a salve in the saying, 'Everybody does it.'

"It is probably also true that under the tax laws of many of our States double taxation results, and taxpayers take it upon themselves to remedy this defect in the law, not by the methods prescribed in the Constitution, but by leaving off from their tax returns such stocks and securities as they suppose to be taxed in other States.

Evil That Ruins the Doer.

"The most serious aspect of this state of things is the injury which results to those who practice these fradulent evasions. The man who is robbed has not lost his character or self-respect, but the other man has lost both. Taxes are a debt of the highest obligation, and no causist can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his property or makes a false return, in order to escape the payment of his debt to the State, and the man who conceals his property from his private creditors. Nor should it be more difficult to follow the defaulter in the one case than in the other. If our taxes were farmed out to an individual or to a corporation they would be collected as fully as private debts are now collected. There would be a vigilant and unrelenting pursuit. The civil and criminal processes of the law would be invoked with effect, just as they were against fraudulent debtors under the bankrupt law.

Taxes Must Be Equalized.

"When to this enormous and crying evil is added the corruption, which, it is alleged, has characterized the appraisements of real estate we have a condition of things with which we dare not palter. We must inaugurate, and at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens. The men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement. This great club, organized as a rallying centre for loyalty and patriotic citizenship, should hear a call as loud and imperative as that which came to it during the years of the civil war.

"Mr. Lincoln's startling declaration that this country could not continue to exist half slave and half free may be paraphrased to-day by saying that this country cannot continue to exist half taxed and half free.

"This sense of inequality breathes a fierce and unmeasuring anger—creates classes, intensifies social differences, and makes men willing to pay their debts in half dollars. The just sacredness of these money obligations, the right of the holders to be paid in money of full value, will be clearer to these angry men if they see that these securities are paying fully their lawful taxes.

Fraudulent Shifting of Debts.

"Where is the moral distinction between the act of putting one hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his pocketbook and the fraudulently shifting of a debt that I owe to another?

"If there is not enough public virtue in our communities to make tax frauds discreditable; if there is not virility enough left in our laws and in the administration of justice in our courts to bring to punishment those who defraud the State and their neighbors; if crimes of fraud may stalk unrebuked and unpunished in our streets, how long will it be until crimes of violence make insecure the fortunes that have refused to contribute ratably to the cost of maintaining social order?

"The failures which have accompanied, in an increased ratio, the attempt to collect the personal property tax have led many tax reformers to favor its total abolition and the substitution of other forms of taxation. The failure of the wealthy holders of these intangible securities to pay their just proportion of the cost of government has stimulated a demand for special forms of taxation and for progressive taxation, with a view in some measure to recoup to the community the losses which are inflicted by evasive and fraudulent tax returns. These efforts should serve as a warning.

The People Will Not Submit.

"People will not consent that this state of things shall be accepted as a permanent condition. If we are to have no taxes save such as in their nature necessarily exclude concealment and bribery, what tax will remain? If we admit the disgraceful conclusion that the state of public and private morals has become such in our country that the wealthy may not be brought under the law and compelled to yield it reverence and obedience, have we not confessed the failure of republican institutions?

"Before the adoption of the Constitution, when each State made its own tariff laws, the power to levy imposts was practically nullified by the competitions between the States. They underbid each other in the competition between their ports. The solution was found in confiding the tax upon imports wholly to the National Government. In a measure, the same embarrassment is now being felt in the framing and administration of the tax laws of the several States. Real or simulated changes of residence are made from one State to another, with a view of finding the most favorable tax condition, or the most pliable Assessors.

Convention of Commissioners.

"It is not easy, however, to see how a Federal control of these questions can be established. The States are not likely to surrender such important powers to the National Government. It is more than questionable whether New Jersey and Connecticut, for instance, could be induced to forego the inducements which their tax laws, or the administration of them, may offer to wealthy New Yorkers.

"Yet I think it would be quite well to assemble a convention of Tax Commissioners from all the States to discuss this intricate and exigent problem. Possibly some general principles might be agreed upon that would remedy the just complaints of double taxation, especially in the case of corporate properties and securities.

"I do not believe that it is impossible so to stir the consciences of our people, so to stimulate the independence and courage of our Assessors and of our courts and prosecutors as to secure a fairly general enforcement of the personal property tax. I know that men hesitate to call a neighbor to judgment in this matter. We have treated the matter of a man's tax return as too much of a personal matter. We have put his transactions with the State on much the same level as his transactions with his bank, but that is not the true basis. Each citizen has a personal interest, a pecuniary interest, in the tax return of his neighbor. We are members of a great partnership, and it is the right of each to know what every other member is contributing to the partnership and what he is taking from it. It is not a private affair; it is a public concern of the first importance.

Begin Over Again.

"Perhaps there should be a general proclamation of amnesty and a fresh start.

"We should discard these old notions, and, wiping off the slate, proclaim a tax renaissance. Every agency that deals with public and social questions should lend its help. The Grand Jury should be charged to investigate and to indict the delinquents. Returns and assessments must be honest. If there are inequalities in the law, they must be remedied by legislation and not by the usurpation of the individual.

"I think we must assume that there are very few, if any, of our States prepared to consent to the abolition of our personal property tax.

"As a supplemental tax, levied within the requirements of equality and uniformity, a succession or inheritance tax may be well enough if the State Constitution permits it, but the principle of progression, a higher rate for large estates, seems to me to be inconsistent with that rule of proportion and equality which should characterize all taxation. The practical question, the one our people must solve, and solve speedily, is the enforcement of the personal property tax and the equalization of real estate assessments. Perhaps the State might declare and maintain an estoppel against the claim of any man or his heirs to property the ownership of which had been disclaimed in the tax returns.

"It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century
Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

You can look to us for the right sort of clothing, correct style, and perfect fit.
Special line of brown, gray, and black Thibet and Covert cloths, for overcoat to order, $18.00, lined throughout with silk. The silver gray and black Vicuna Thibet for either a three-button cutaway or Prince Albert frock, with medium shade striped trousers, is the correct style. Suit to order, $20.00. Prince Albert, $23.00.
WE GIVE YOU PRESENT AND FUTURE PROTECTION! A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR MONEY BACK.
SPRING SAMPLES AND FASHION REVIEW SENT ON APPLICATION.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...5:47	Moon sets...9:13

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	S. Hook....9:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:41	H. Gate...11:30
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	S. Hook....9:44	Gov. Isl'd..10:11	H. Gate...12:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 24.		
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Antilia, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow	....	....
FRIDAY, FEB. 25.		
Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 26.		
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furst Bismarck, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 23.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 11.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 10.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 16.
Manitoban, Droutheim, Jan. 21.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 9.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 15.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 19.
America, London, Feb. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 22.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Panama, Havana, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 12.
Paris, Southampton, Feb. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
Tropic, Shields, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 13.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 19.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Thingvalla, Shields, Feb. 16.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Trojan Prince, Azores, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Andelina, Queenstown, Feb. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, Feb. 20.
Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 24.

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 22.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Feb. 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Genoa, &c., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Kingston, &c., Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Fermann, Sanchez, (San Domingo,) Feb. 15, with fruit and one passenger to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Cook, Swansea Feb. 8, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co—vessel to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. 21st and anchored owing to dense fog.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Prehn, Hamburg Feb. 2 and Havre 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 21st and anchored.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Feb. 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10:48 A. M.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Hammond, Santos, &c., Jan. 15, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Hexham, (Br.,) Painter, Licata, &c., Jan. 23, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. 21st.

SS Sceptre, (Br.,) Smith, Alexandria, &c., Jan. 22, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Aras, (Br.,) Hocken, Shields Feb. 1, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Creole, Gager, New Orleans Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. S. Allen.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Sol, Mason, New Orleans Feb. 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 17, and Wilmington, N. C., 19th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Olivedene, (Br.,) Harrison, Havana Feb. 17, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Townley, Leith Jan. 28 via Hampton Roads Feb. 21, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) new, 8,123 tons, Liverpool Feb. 11, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:07 P. M.

SS Kingsland, (Br.,) Scott, Natal, &c., Jan. 22, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 21st and anchored on account of fog.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

Ship Helen Brewer, (Haw.,) Mahany, Shanghai 116 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown.

Bark Prospero Padre, (Ital.,) Pastorino, Colombo, &c., Sept. 27, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport, Me.,) Dow, Hongkong 122 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Abyssinia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buenos Ayres 70 ds., in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 22, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Laughton, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Garrick, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Dora, (Br.,) for Cork.
SS Menemsha, for Galveston.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Schr. Zwyger, (Dutch,) Brouwer, Rio Grande do Sul for New York, was spoken Jan. 8 in lat. 21 south, lon. 25 west.

Bark Katinka, (Ger.,) Kohler, from New York for Brisbane, was spoken Jan. 11 in lat. 1, lon. 28.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The lights in Gedney Channel burned until 6:45 to-night, when they failed.

Miscellaneous.

SS Cymric, which arr. at this port yesterday, reports: Feb. 15, at 3:25 P. M., in lat. 48.37, lon. 31.12, passed SS Hogarth (Br.) from New York for Manchester with shaft broken. They were repairing damage and wished to be reported to owners.

Bark Abyssinia, which arr. at this port yesterday, reports: Had moderate weather to Hatteras, thence to port strong N. W. gales. Feb. 15 was within forty miles of Sandy Hook, took a heavy N. W. gale and was blown off 150 miles.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 22.—Bark Para, (Port.,) towed here as reported yesterday, is aground outside the piers.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Bark Albatross, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, bound from Barry for Rio Janeiro, has had a knighthead and the forestay carried away and rail damaged by collision in Penarth Roads, with the schr. Krone, (Nor.,) which was lying at anchor there and which had her bowsprit broken off.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Feb. 22.—Ship Aigburth, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, which arr. here prior to Feb. 20 for orders from Samarang, has a heavy list to port, which she reported she received during a cyclone encountered on Dec. 7, when she also had sails and running rigging carried away, ad lost Mate Richards and Seaman Miller overboard.

HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Ship Andretta, (Br.,) from Portland, Ore., via Queenstown, which with the ship Brodick Castle, (Br.,) from Tacoma via Queenstown, struck the dock entrance while bound in last evening, has her bows badly damaged, and it is solely owing to her watertight bulkheads that she keeps afloat. The Brodick Castle did not receive any serious injury.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York via Naples, &c., on a cruise, arr. at Malta to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York via Barbados, arr. at Para Feb. 20.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Edwin, (Br.,) Capt. Matthews, from New York for Hamburg, passed Dover to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Fiume, arr. at Trieste Feb. 19.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinlan, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Exe, (Br.,) Capt. Claydon, from New York for Glasgow, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Naples Feb. 19.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Feb. 20.

SS Massilia, (Br.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New York Feb. 19.

WELCOME REBATES.

Consumers of gas whose bills happened to lap over into January found themselves entitled to a rebate, owing to the price going down 5 cents a thousand at the beginning of the year. This illustrates one of the advantages of planning to use gas on a considerable scale—for heating and cooking and power, as well as for lighting. The price is fixed by law, and on a sliding downward scale. Coal may go up or down from month to month, and so upset your calculations, but gas can only go down, not up, and therefore one can always know exactly what to reckon on. In a large enterprise, with great capital at stake, anybody can see what an advantage it is thus to have one element of uncertainty eliminated. But the consumers of gas, taken altogether, represent a very large enterprise with a very large capital; and is it not a great advantage to them to know that the cost of their light and fuel can be figured upon exactly?

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
First showing of Spring Gloves. 400 pairs Reindeer with the new embroidered backs, 98c. pair. Every other good kind, from gray suedes at 49c. a pair up to Dent's at $1.75.
White Laundered Dress Shirts, 68c. each. Astonishing values.
MEN'S SHOES.
$4.00 Enamel Shoes at $2.97.
Winter Russet, (English Bulldogs,) $2.97 pair
A lot of choice samples at $2.19 pair; worth $4.00.
MEN'S HATS.
Spring Derbys never before had so much of character and style.
$1.90, $2.35, $2.90.
PEARL ALPINES, $1.90 TO $2.90.
SILK HATS IN THE HEIGHT OF FASHION, $3.90.

MRS. RORER
the well known cooking expert, lecturer and authority on pure food, says: "Cottolene is a pure and unadulterated article, and a much more healthful product than lard, and as a substitute for the same I heartily recommend it."
COTTOLENE
is pure vegetable oil combined with wholesome beef suet, and is unequaled for shortening and frying purposes. It makes your food light, appetizing, digestible.
The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

The news of today at the Wanamaker Store

Spring Dress Goods in General and Particular

THERE'S a great deal to be said this morning about some of the last arrivals in Spring Novelties, but mention of them will be deferred until later. We wish to talk to-day about the plainer, more staple stuffs,—the "bread-and-butter" of the stock.

These honest and straightforward goods,—staple, reliable, every-day, low-priced fabrics, do not lend themselves to elaborate description. Compared with the brilliant and costly French Novelties, there is little to say about them,—but whenever did plain merit stand a chance against brilliancy *and* merit in securing attention?

These are American goods, and America may be proud of them. In the century-long struggle of America against Europe for textile supremacy these mark another season's gain by America on the leaders. Solid, substantial, handsome, stylish and cheap they make a class by themselves in which competition has been already outstripped.

Our collection of these goods has only two features about it which render it superior to other assortments of the same kind. First, we believe it the largest collection ever gotten together, and one which offers the most extensive range of choice ever seen in this class of goods. Second, we offer a decided price-advantage. We trust you will test both for yourselves.

Here follow some price-straws which show the way the wind blows:—

At 20c.—All-wool Check Cheviot, 32 in.; 5 combinations.
At 25c.—All-wool fancy Mixed Cheviot, 32 in.; 4 combinations.
At 28c.—Fancy Cheviots, mixed with silk noille, 32 in.; 6 combinations.
At 37 1-2c.—Fancy Check Cheviot, 37 in.; 16 combinations.
At 37 1-2c.—Fancy figured Suiting, 38 in.; 7 combinations.
At 37 1-2 c.—Fancy Jacquard Armure, 39 in.; 9 combinations.
At 37 1-2c.—Shepherd Check, 38 in.; in 7 sizes of black and white checks.
At 40c.—Fancy Mixed Cheviot, 36 in.; in mixtures closely resembling Bannockburn cheviots; 5 combinations.
At 40c.—Fancy Cheviot Plaid, 36 in.; in combinations of navy blue and white, or navy blue, white and green.
At 45c.—Fancy Mottled Suiting, 39 in.; 13 attractive combinations.
At 45c.—Silk Mixed Sail Cloth, 40 in.; 6 combinations.
At 50c.—All-wool Satin Diagonal, 50 in.; 6 colorings.
At 50c.—Fancy Woven Cheviots, 38 in.; 14 combinations.
At 50c.—Covert Cloths, 40 in.; illuminated colorings; 7 combinations.
At 50c.—Silk Mixed Fancy Suiting, 38 in.; 5 pretty combinations.
At 50c.—Two-toned Armure Cheviot, 36 in.; 6 combinations.
At 50c.—Silk mixed Armure, 36 in.; 7 combinations.
At 60c.—Silk Mixed Brocade Mille Raye, 38 in.; 8 charming combinations.
At 65c.—Cachemire Vigoreux, 40 in.; 10 mixtures.
At 70c.—Cachemire Vigoreux, 45 in.; 11 mixtures.
At 75c.—Cachemire Vigoreux, 46 in.; 12 mixtures.
At 75c.—Whipcord Covert Cloth, 42 in.; 8 mixtures.
At 75c.—Sharkskin, 44 in.; 8 colorings.
At 75c.—Wale Diagonal Cheviot, 50 in.; in 6 of the most desirable colorings.
At 75c.—Fancy Bourette Cheviot, 42 in.; the bourette mixture forming corded effect in 6 combinations.
At 75c.—Two-toned Armure, 40 in.; 7 combinations.
At 75c.—Bird's Eye Armure, 57 in.; 5 pleasing combinations.

In addition to those mentioned above, we offer two lines of very desirable stuffs at prices nearly a half less than to-day's selling values. No. 1—At 37½c., one lot of Cloth Venetians, 37 in., in 18 mixtures. Worth 65c. No. 2—At 55c., a lot of French Diagonal Mixed Cheviots, 46 in. Worth 85c.

There's also a small lot of Black Brocade Poplins here which deserves a paragraph to itself. It is a grade of goods which last year demanded and received a price of $1.25 a yard. There are several handsome patterns in this lot, and you can pick the one you wish at 65c. a yard. Goods are 42 inches wide.

Women's Costumes; New, Elegant, Exclusive. IN this splendid and comprehensive exhibition of new Spring costumes an important point not to be overlooked is their exclusiveness in styles—there are no duplicates. New, bright, original ideas find expression here in beautiful dresses, counterparts of which will not be found elsewhere. The exhibition is a notable one, worthy a special visit to the store. Whether it be a costume for the house or one for street wear, plain or elaborate, inexpensive or one requiring large expenditure, be assured it's here. Four are briefly mentioned:

At $137—Of Black Craquele Net, over plaid taffeta; blouse front, waist trimmed with vertical strips of black velvet edged with steel passementerie; jabot of net in front and ruffle on top of sleeves, edged with narrow velvet ribbon; choker and cuffs of burnt orange velvet finished with cream lace; 6-inch ruffle on skirt edged top and bottom with ribbon velvet.

At $102—Of Cross-bar Grenadine over green silk; corded yoke of black taffeta; entire dress has alternating bands of silk appliqued on the grenadine; vest and choker of cream lace; sleeves finished at top with tufted taffeta; cuffs trimmed with cream lace.

At $100—Of fine Black Net, over black silk; blouse front waist trimmed with bands of black taffeta ruching and ruffle of black Chantilly lace; choker and girdle of shaded green velvet; skirt has 7 rows of ruching and ruffle of lace to correspond with waist.

At $85—Of Navy Blue Taffeta; waist with open front Saddler jacket, turned back revers and high medici collar faced with white satin and cream lace; entire waist trimmed with cording in fancy design; skirt corded to correspond with waist; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

For the Baby. A CORNER of more than ordinary interest these days is the Infant's Wear Store. Many new and pretty things for the comfort and adornment of the tiny buds of humanity are shown. The cutest little dresses, coats and bonnets, brief hints of which follow:

At $6 to $18—Coats of Bedford Cord, Novelty Materials and Taffeta Silks; with round or square capes; prettily trimmed with ribbons, lace or silk braid; about 15 styles.

At 50c. to $5—Close-fitting caps and bonnets; in Lawns, Organdies and Silks; trimmed with lace, ribbons and flowers; at least 50 styles to choose from.

At 75c. to $15—Dresses in fine Nainsooks and Lawns, from the plain little slips, with tiny round and square yokes, neatly trimmed with embroidery, to the sheerest lace and embroidery trimmed French or domestic dresses.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Gray Gloves. *The* new Gray Gloves. 100 dozen just received of the absolutely correct and stylish grays. In six shades of gray and with six styles of embroidery; two clasps. They're $1.50 a pair.

Princess May Gloves, $1. THEY'RE popular, and most deservedly so. You'll cease to wonder at that after wearing a pair. We do not know of its equal anywhere for $1. Of real kidskin, in all colors, two, three or four buttons, and two or three clasps.

One Dollar a Pair.

Tenth street.

A Matter of Lining

THIRTY CENT goods for 12½c.,—there's the story in a half-dozen words. They are Corded Taffeta Skirtings,—a lining cloth with some very good points about it, in eight colors, black, white, cream, pink, light blue, brown, slate and navy blue. Thirty-nine inches wide.

A special lot of about 2,000 yards has had its regular price cut more than one-half. Now marked

12½c. a Yard.

Further Shoe Phenomena

THE literally phenomenal selling of Men's Shoes on Saturday is likely to be repeated to-day. We have enough of the nineteen thousand pairs remaining to tell about them again.

Much of the very high grade sorts were picked out Saturday,—always come the first day if you can,—but there are still many $4 and $5 shoes left, although the great bulk of the remainder is of $3 sorts.

We had to double the seating capacity in the "Emergency Shoe Store" Saturday, but even at that must confess that it should have been larger. A re-arrangement has been made for to-day, and we think we can take care of you promptly. Don't go to the regular shoe store for these goods. They are in the basement. They are all sizes, all widths, and many toe-shapes in kid, calf, patent and enamel leather, in values up to $5. All selling at

$1.90 a Pair.

$1.50 Velvet Carpets,---$1.10

WE have seventeen thousand yards of high-grade Velvet Carpets to sell at $1.10 a yard. It's a very unusual thing,—their prices at $1.40 and $1.50 are quite standard.

Don't get the idea that they're the short-pile, thin-yarned sort. They are all *worsted* carpets, unsurpassed for wear, with the deep, soft, springy, "lively" pile, which retains no impressions,—not even of the heaviest furniture, and never becomes old-looking, because dust doesn't adhere to it.

Most of the patterns here have borders,—many have stair-widths to match.

A Quick Departure of Rattan Furniture

SPACE is demanded for arrivals of goods of later designs, though this stock is by no means old-fashioned furniture. It is of the sort now being generally sold at prices twenty-five per cent. higher than ours. To hurry it along we make an additional reduction of another quarter. The stock comprises Reception, Rocking and Beach Chairs, and Couches and Settees in various patterns; some in their natural state, some shellac or malachite finish.

At $4—7 reed reception chairs with high back, very fancy, shellac finish. Were $5.25.
At $4—Reed corner chair with rush seat and shellac finish. Was $6.50.
At $4.50—Malachite reception chair with high back. Was $6.
At $5—Full arm comfort chair, shellac finish. Was $7.
At $5—8 fancy reed sofas, natural finish; 4 ft. long; half arm and high back. Were $6.75.
At $6—Woman's chair, full arms and high back, shellac finish. Was $8.25.
At $7—Reed comfort arm chair, full arms and high back, natural finish. Was $9.50.
At $8—4 women's rocking chairs with full arms and high back; fancy woven base, shellac finish. Were $12.
At $8.25—Comfort chair with full arms and high back, reed and cane; shellac finish. Was $11.25.
At $8.25—4 reed chairs with cane upholstered spring seat, full arms, very high back, fancy base and arms; shellac finish. Were $11.25.
At $8.25—8 men's reed and rattan chairs, full arms and high back; shellac finish. Were $11.25
At $10.50—Reed and rattan chair, full arms and high back, very fancy; shellac finish. Was $14.
At $10.50—Reed and rattan sofa, full arms and high back, fancy back and base; natural finish. Was $15.
At $16—2 reed sofas, full arms, high back; cherry and shellac finish. Was $22.50.
At $18—Rattan settee, 5 ft. long, full arms and high back; shellac finish. Was $24.

On purchases of these goods deliveries must be made at once.

Some Bicycle Items. THESE machines are, unfortunately, in diamond frame models only. They are economic opportunities which can be used only by men.

But for men they are magnificent chances, and rare chances and chances which will not last long. Here they are:

Falcons, made from '96 and '97 parts, handsome, reliable and almost-fully-up-to-date wheels, $20.

Continents, models of 1897, $22.50.

Continentals, models of 1897, $32.50.

Fifth floor.

Interesting News of Belts. HERE are all the new fancies, the new fads, the new thoughts and ideas and whims in belts which the season now coming will mark for its own. What is your preference in a belt? Will you have leather, plain and strong and severe, with the simplest kind of a harness buckle, or will you have the buckle or the leather jeweled, or will you have the whole belt of metal and jewels, or what will you have? Whatever it is, it is here, if it is in harmony with the coming styles.

There are many belts here which you will not find anywhere else, and very few of the prices can be found marked on the same goods elsewhere. Will you see them?

OF LEATHER

At 25c.—All colors, with metal or covered buckles.
At 50c.—Real seal, alligator or morocco, lined and stitched, covered buckles.
At 65c.—Morocco, lined and stitched, with the new round buckles.
At 65c. and 85c.—Patent leather, with gilt and oxidized buckles.
Many others, still more ornate, at gradually increasing prices, up to $2.75.

OF METAL

At $1—Gilt, oxidized or enameled.
At $1.85—Gilt, oxidized or enameled; set with colored stones.
At $2—Gilt and white enamel, set with turquoises.
At $2.75—Roman gilt, set with colored stones.
At $3—Blue and white enamel, set with turquoises.
At $4—Gilt or oxidized Roman heads, with large jewels between.
And so on up to $12, for those beautiful affairs of silk and sterling silver.

Tenth street.

Book Matters. WE have just made a book-trade which is worthy of the attention of library makers, public and private. Figuring with some publishers on the taking of certain large lots, the transaction resulted in our taking also a number of small lots of books, and the result is

Half Prices and Less

on many hundred titles in Religious, Poetical and miscellaneous lines. Too many of them to print here, but decidedly worth looking over.

Of course there are the new books, also, as fast as they come out. "The Lion of Janina" and "For Love of Country" are two of the last. The first is a translation from Jokai, with all that powerful author's characteristics well retained. The last is a typically American story by a new author, a tale of Revolution days, rapid in action, vivid and picturesque in style, intense and earnest in story.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SUICIDE ON BROADWAY.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock last night Policeman McQueeney of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station saw a man on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street who was evidently very ill, and his face appeared to have been burned as if with some acid. McQueeney took him across the street to Wilson's drug store. On the way the man said he had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but the man died within fifteen minutes after he was taken into the store.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where a number of letters were found in the pockets. One was addressed to Mrs. A. L. Eastland of 41 West Forty-fifth Street, and the other to Miss E. A. Mitchell, in care of Mrs. Eastland. There was also a letter, signed Alice L. Eastland, addressed to John Hugh Vanderbeck. It was in the nature of a recommendation. Another letter of recommendation of Jan. 1, 1897, signed by Campbell Keith, Superintendent of the New York Port Society, said that John Hugo Beck had been in his employ. Another letter of recommendation was signed by Max S. Theel of Ambler, Penn.

Officer McQueeney went to the Forty-fifth Street address, the residence of Dr. T. M. Frazer, and found that Vanderbeck, for that was said to be his name, had been employed there as a nurse. Mrs. Eastland was a patient there, and Miss Mitchell was her companion. The people in the house had little to say, and refused to accept the letters found in Vanderbeck's pockets.

There are several tattoo marks on the body, the letters "H. M.," surrounded by a wreath, being pricked on the left hand.

To Bid on Nicaragua Canal Work.

W. Q. Winston of Minneapolis and H. E. Stevens of St. Paul, two of the party of American contractors who went to Nicaragua to look over the probable route of the canal, returned yesterday on the steamer Alene, from Port Limon. Mr. Winston said, at the pier: "We are convinced that the building of the canal is practicable, and we shall proceed at once to put our data together, to be prepared to bid for the contract."

Montreal Snowbound.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Snow has fallen here almost without a break for three days and traffic of all kinds is about paralyzed. Not a line running out of Montreal has had its trains on time for many days, and to-night the service is completely demoralized. The snowfall this Winter is a record breaker, 152 inches having fallen since Dec. 1, and the snow is still coming down.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

STRIKERS USED VIOLENCE

Testimony at Wilkesbarre that They Were Armed and Fired at People Promiscuously.

MEN FORCED TO MARCH ALONG

Witnesses Tell How They Hid for Safety or Were Chased by Strikers—Threats to Kill a Man Who Went to Work.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 22.—Owing to the mass of business in court Judge Woodward decided there should be no holiday to-day. "But," said he, "I deem it appropriate that we observe the day by hearing Washington's Farewell Address, and I have requested Mr. Scarlet to read it."

There was a burst of applause at this announcement, and the reading received careful attention, and was followed by prolonged applause.

The first witness of the day was Mrs. James Edmondson, who lives at Harwood. She said that on the day of the shooting she heard a neighbor shout: "Skin out, the strikers are coming!"

Continuing, the witness said: "I saw the men. They all had clubs. My man and my boarders hid behind the shanty, and I went to protect my sick boy in the house. But they found my husband and tried to get him away. I grabbed him, and after a lot of words they let him go. They said to me: 'Wait until we come back; we'll fix you.' A neighbor gave me a big stone, and said I should throw it if they tried to get my man again. They did try and I threw some stones. They threatened to knock my brains out. Some tried to get into my house to take my sick son, but I told them that if they came in they'd be dead when they went out. They went away then."

James Edmondson, husband of the previous witness, said he heard his neighbor, Mrs. O'Donnell, shout to him that the strikers were coming, and that he'd better get out.

Continuing, the witness said: "I went with my two boarders, but hardly had we got out before the strikers caught us. They dragged me along for a couple of hundred yards, and then my wife rescued me. All the strikers were armed."

Peter Wolfe, a driver at the Harwood colliery, said:

"When the McAdoo men came to Harwood on Tuesday, Sept. 7, one of them said: "'How would you like to be made go to McAdoo?' I said: 'Let me put the mules away first.' He waited, but I did not go.

Chased Him with a Big Club.

"On the Friday the strikers gathered to march to Lattimer I went down to the company store, and we locked ourselves in. Afterward, when we thought the strikers had gone, we went out. One man chased me with a big club for a long distance, and I finally escaped by jumping through the window of my house. I saw Joe Muhall that day with a club about four feet long. He was one of the leaders of the strikers."

John Boyle of Harwood, who saw the strikers approaching his house, armed himself with a billy and hid up stairs. When his daughter told the strikers he was not home they satisfied themselves by calling her names and then went away.

James McGraw of Harwood said he was pursued by the strikers, and as he could not run because of his advanced age he hid in the bush and as he dropped two shots were fired at him. He remained in hiding until the men had gone.

Charles Mullen and two friends were pursued by the strikers, who shouted, "We will shoot you," and finally they fired two shots at them as they got into the bush.

John Ripple, the last witness of the forenoon, said he was followed on the night before the shooting by four men with clubs, who threatened to kill him if he did not stay away from work the next day. He told how he was threatened the next day by armed strikers, and was very much afraid of them, but they did him no harm.

Mrs. John Bonner was the first witness examined this afternoon. On Sept. 10 she saw the McAdoo strikers come from different directions. They were armed with sticks and pieces of iron. She told her boy to go into the brush.

Michael Dogostino, an Italian, next took the stand. He saw the strikers when they came along. He went into an outhouse. The strikers stoned the building and pulled him out. He told them he was sick, and they allowed him to go. On cross-examination witness described how the crowd came into the village and drove the people before them like goats.

Stones Thrown at an Aged Woman.

Mrs. Annie Catherine Draper, aged eighty-two, made her way slowly to the stand. She was very feeble. She testified that on Sept. 10 the strikers came through Cranberry. They acted like wild men. One man was armed with a club and another with a revolver. Another man picked up a stone and threw it at her. The stone weighed nearly a pound and was produced in court. Attorney Lennahan then took the rock from her hand and, holding it up before the jurors, said: "This is one of the stones the strikers picked up to strike matches with."

Margaret Rogouse, the next witness, said she feared the strikers because they stoned her father. When the strikers came along she warned her husband, and he hid under the bed.

Thomas McNellis had charge of six men working on the public road, where the strikers came along. They wanted the men on the road to stop work. McNellis told them that his men were not working for the coal company. The strikers, however, were threatening, and the men at work on the road, seeing they were outnumbered, agreed to surrender and go along with the strikers.

Mrs. Ann O'Donnell said the strikers were armed, and she warned a neighbor to hide from them.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mumie said the strikers ran after the people at Cranberry, and several shots were fired.

William Gerlach, breaker boss at Cranberry, said the strikers were riotous and drove the men from work at Hazleton, No. 1 Mine at Cranberry, and at No. 1 Breaker. The men traveled in bands of from 100 to 200. The strikers went into the houses at Harwood and drove the inmates out; the strikers armed themselves with clubs and scrap iron at the breaker.

Mrs. Christiana Starcy of Cranberry saw her husband driven away from the breaker by the strikers. She also heard a number of shots fired. When the strikers came into the town the men ran into the brush and the strikers fired at them. The whole town was in an uproar.

Mrs. Josephine Caramenza of Cranberry saw the strikers go into the coal strippings armed with heavy sticks. They drove out the men at work. Some of the strikers were overheard to say that they would shoot to kill.

Jacob Berger of Cranberry, a carpenter, picked up his tools and ran upon the approach of the strikers. He was afraid of them. The strikers were armed.

August Starcy, another resident of Cranberry, ran into the brush when the strikers came.

MURDER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Negro Postmaster and Baby Killed, and the Bodies Burned.

LAKE CITY, S. C., Feb. 22.—About 1 o'clock this morning Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his child were shot to death here and their bodies burned. It is said that a mob numbering several hundred surrounded Baker's house, where the Post Office is kept, set fire to the building, and opened fire with guns upon it. Baker was killed and his wife, his two daughters, and one son were seriously wounded. The woman had a baby in her arms, and she says that the ball that went through her hand passed through the baby, killing it. The partly burned bodies of Baker and the child were found in the ruins of the building this morning.

All the wounded are maimed for life. The two girls may lose their arms. All of the mail matter was totally destroyed. There is no clue to the composition of the mob.

Lake City is a village in Williamsburg County, S. C., about forty miles from Charleston, near the coast. Negroes are in a large majority in the county. There has been much feeling against Baker being Postmaster because of his race.

THE FATED MAINE

Five Pages of Illustrations

including a front-page picture of CAPTAIN SIGSBEE in his cabin, views in and about the unfortunate vessel, pictures of her officers, crew, etc.,

IN

HARPER'S WEEKLY

For Feb. 26 Now Ready

DAWSON MINERS RETURN

Delay in the Receipt of Mails and Paralysis of Business Drive Many to the Coast.

STEWART RIVER PROSPECTS

Plenty of Gold There, but Great Difficulties to be Surmounted in Obtaining It—Reports of Violence at Skaguay.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 22.—Three steamers, the Danube, the Thistle, and the Tees, have returned from Skaguay, each with a few Dawsonites on board. They brought very little gold.

Among the returning Dawsonites was George Beldon, one of the last men to go up the Yukon last Fall. He was one of a syndicate which purchased the little steamer from the Creek Mission for $10,000 and made an attempt to reach Dawson, but got only to Circle City, where the boat stuck in the ice. Beldon made his way by sledge to Dawson and thence to the coast. The delay in the receipt of mail at Dawson is, according to the passengers on the Danube, the cause of many coming out to the coast. They say no mail has been received since Fall, and that business is paralyzed in many instances.

Scurvy has developed among the miners at Dawson to such an extent that there were seventeen cases in the public hospital at last reports. It is estimated that there are from twelve to fifteen cases in private cabins. Precautionary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the malady.

W. B. Hill, who arrived from Stewart River, says there is lots of gold there, but it is too expensive to get provisions up the river. J. W. Beall, a mining expert of New York, who has been up the Stewart River, says it is practically an unknown stream. He and his companions reached McQuestin Creek, 125 miles from the mouth of the river, but failed to make a paying strike.

They started on the return trip on Dec. 3, with eighteen inches of snow on the ground and the thermometer registering 72 degrees below zero. Continuous snowstorms and intense cold made the trip more than usually severe, even in that region of hardship. Once two of the men in the lead, breaking trail, fell through the ice and were rescued only with great difficulty. Nine and a half days were occupied in making thirty-five miles. The Stewart River enters the Yukon about sixty-eight miles above Dawson.

Beall says they found bars on the Stewart very rich in fluor gold, easily saved, but in various gulches and streams they prospected nothing was obtained except light flake gold, which it is almost impossible to save except with quicksilver.

Passengers from Skaguay bring news of a blockade of the Dyea trail by miners and packers who resisted the demand of a detachment of United States troops to go over the trail before them. It was feared at Dyea that trouble would arise over the affair. Complaints are made at Skaguay in relation to the number of men arriving there by every boat without means of subsistence.

Another shooting affair occurred at Skaguay in front of a saloon. Tom Ryan shot and wounded a newcomer, whose name was not given. Ryan was arrested and taken to Sitka for trial.

Mike Quinlan, formerly of Minneapolis, has been appointed Marshal of Skaguay. A jail is to be provided.

Two men, whose names are not known, were detected robbing a cache at Sheep Camp. One of them turned and fired at his pursuers, who returned the fire. Thinking he had killed a man, the fugitive turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his brain. The other man was taken back to Dyea, where he was paraded through the streets, with a placard on him setting forth that he was a thief. He was afterward lodged in jail.

EDWARD ROSENFELD ARRESTED.

Manager of a Klondike Transportation Company Accused of Fraud.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 22.—Edward Rosenfeld, Vice President and General Manager of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago, who has made a contract with the Government to transport relief supplies from Dyea to Dawson City, has been arrested on a telegraphic warrant from the Chief of Police of Seattle, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Rosenfeld says he is absolutely ignorant of the cause of his arrest. The Chief of Police says Seattle wired that the complainant was Mrs. Minnie Cronin, and that she alleged that she had been defrauded out of $300 by the Snow and Ice Transportation Company.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 22.—J. A. Smiley, local agent of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company, and his assistant, Philip Hanna, have been arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mrs. Minnie Cronin claims that the company has not carried out its contract with her. Joseph Ladue to-day told Chief of Police Reed that he had no connection with the Snow and Ice Transportation Company, which advertises him as its President. The company advertised to take passengers to Dawson for a stated amount by means of steam sleds. It also claimed to have the contract for the movement of the relief expedition of the Government over the Dalton trail. Agent Smiley says that the company will carry out its contracts to the letter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—At the general office of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company in Chicago nothing is known of the circumstances of Vice President Rosenfeld's arrest, and news of it was received with great surprise. Rosenfeld left Chicago some time ago for Portland to direct the shipment of the company's supplies to Alaska. The representatives of the company here say the whole affair will be proved an absurd mistake.

ALASKAN OUTFITS ATTACHED.

Massachusetts Prospectors Delayed by a Claim for Damages.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 22.—Forty Massachusetts men who are partners in an Alaska venture under the name of the Worcester and Northwest Mining and Trading Association of Alaska are ready to leave for Alaska, but their outfits have been attached by the Sheriff in a suit brought by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco.

The complaint alleges that the party engaged passage on the steamer Alliance for Copper River, but just before the steamer sailed refused to go on her. The steamship company was unable to dispose of the reserved passages, and as a result claims to have been damaged in the sum of $1,360.

To Dredge the Yukon for Gold.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 22.—The steamer Paksham, brought over from China for the Klondike trade, started on her maiden trip to Wrangel to-day. A large party is on board from Chicago belonging to the Gypsy Queen Mining Company. The party is taking up a dredging machine, the intention being to dredge the Yukon and other rivers for gold.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Koehler Wins First Prize and the Championship in the Masters' Games.

The twentieth annual tournament of the New York State Chess Association took place yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. There were, properly speaking, two tournaments going on at the same time, and most of the players in both were expert hands, but, owing to the large number of games and the limited time, there were not such brilliant exhibits of skill as in other matches.

There was in the first place a masters' tournament, open to all members of recognized ability, and the prizes in this class were $30, $15, $10, and $5. The other was the general tournament, open to any member not competing in the masters' tournament. There were five prizes in this class, ranging from $20 to $4. The rules were that three rounds of games should be played in each tournament, and only those obtaining the highest scores were entitled to play in the fourth, or final, round.

Fourteen contestants entered the masters' tournaments—Eugene Delmar, F. G. Marshall, G. Koehler, D. G. Baird, S. Rocamora, J. E. Orchard, J. M. Hanham, J. Halpern, J. W. Baird, Otto Röthing, J. W. Showalter, Louis Schmidt, N. Jasnogradski, and A. B. Hodges.

In the general tournament there were twenty entries—G. A. T. Limbeck, C. Lemon, F. Yeaton, Leo Günzberg, Dr. J. Heller, A. Pulvermacher, Henry Kahrs, H. M. Phillips, F. Martin, Harry Zirn, M. Leipziger, E. M. Stoehr, M. McMartin, J. Finn, W. Zeckendorf, A. Souwine, S. Pinckham, C. P. Weeks, H. L. Dickerson, and Victor Igel.

In the first round of the masters' tournament Delmar was paired with Röthing, and started with an irregular opening. He won a pawn early in the game, and then lost it, but won the game. Koehler won from Schmidt, and Rocamora beat Hodges in a Ruy Lopez opening. Hanham and Marshall started with Petroff's defense, and Hanham won. Showalter drew with Orchard on a Ponziani opening, and Jasnogradski drew with Halpern on a Queen's Gambit declined.

In the second round, Orchard played against Delmar with a French defense opening. About the forty-eighth move Delmar offered to draw, but Orchard declined, believing that he could win. Both queens were off the board, and then Delmar succeeded in queening a pawn and compelled his opponent to resign on threatened mate. Halpern lost to Koehler on a Petroff defense, Roething beat Rocamora, Schmidt drew with Hanham on a Vienna opening, Hodges beat J. W. Baird, the game between Marshall and Showalter was adjudicated to the former, and D. G. Baird drew with Jasnogradski.

The third round resulted as follows:

Delmar, white, 1; D. G. Baird, black, 0; opening, irregular.
Koehler, white, 1; Orchard, black, 0; opening, 2 Kts.
Rocamora, white, 1; Halpern, black, 0; opening, French defense.
Hanham, white, 0; Roething, black, 1; opening, 2 Kts.
J. W. Baird, white, ½; Schmidt, black, ½; opening, Ruy Lopez.
Showalter, white, 1; Hodges, black, 0; opening, Ponziani.
Jasnogradski, white, 0; Marshall, black, 1; opening, Petroff.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the final rounds began, and only six in the masters' tournament qualified. In this Hanham easily beat Rocamora, Roething won from Delmar after fifty-three moves, and Koehler and Marshall drew. Koehler won first prize and the championship, Delmar and Roething tied for second and third prizes, which they divided between them, and Hanham and Marshall divided fourth and fifth prizes.

Six players also qualified for the final round in the general tournament. Weeks beat Souwine, Zirn beat Lemon, and Phillips beat Pulvermacher. Zirn was awarded first prize, Phillips second prize, Pulvermacher and Weeks divided third and fourth prizes, and Lemon and Souwine divided the fifth prize.

Halpern won a prize for solving in eight minutes a problem by Dr. S. Gold.

BOMB EXPLODED IN FRANCE.

Serious Damage Done at Montpellier, but No Lives Lost.

MONTPELLIER, France, Feb. 22.—A bomb was exploded to-day at the residence of M. Messine, a former President of the Chamber of Commerce. Serious damage was done, but there was no loss of life.

The police have discovered three similar bombs in the vicinity of the headquarters of the staff and at the railroad station.

Several Anarchists have been here for some days past.

Montpellier, the capital of the Department of Hérault, is situated about seventy-six miles from Marseilles.

WHAT MELBA SAYS:

I highly commend the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. I use it with my daily diet. It improves my appetite and digestion wonderfully.

Nellie Melba

Johann Hoff

Beware of Imitations.
The genuine *Johann* Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature on neck label. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agts., N.Y.

BUSINESS MEN AT DINNER

Inaugural Banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade.

NATIONAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

Congressman Cummings Refers to the Disaster to the Maine—Addresses by C. C. Shayne, Senator Cullom, Gen. Swayne, and Others.

Enthusiasm for America and all things American was the keynote of the inaugural Washington Day dinenr of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The banquet was served in the Astor gallery, and more than three hundred members and guests sat at the twenty-seven tables arranged in front of the speakers' table. Nearly all the speakers dwelt upon National affairs, and their words excited vigorous applause. More than one rference was made to the loss of the battleship Maine, and resolutions of confidence in the Government, respect for the dead, and sympathy with the survivors were offered and adopted.

Congressman Cummings, responding to the toast "The Navy," spoke of the disaster and gave a hitherto unpublished account of the report made by an officer on duty when the explosion occurred. Then, after demanding a suspension of judgment until the facts were proved, he declared that if it developed that Spain was responsible "the flag that now floats over the ruined Maine within two weeks will float over Morro Castle." The statement was received with enthusiastic applause, and three cheers were asked and given for the speaker.

C. C. Shayne, the President of the association, presided at the dinner and acted as toastmaster. With him at the guest table were Tax Commissioner Feitner, J. A. Blanchard, John Boyd, Jacob A. Cantor, Homer Lee, Amos J. Cummings, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. Wager Swayne, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, William P. McClintock, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, John F. Carroll, and Corporation Counsel Whalen.

The nine boxes around the gallery were occupied by men and women, who listened attentively to the speeches and applauded the sentiments expressed. In Box No. 1 were Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Bryan, and Mrs. Nelson; Box. No. 2, Mrs. Hauptner and Mrs. Beardsley; Box No. 3, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. E. J. Gavegan, and Sheriff Dunn; Box No. 4, Mrs. C. C. Shayne and Mrs. Thompson; Box No. 5, Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Miss Sweeney, and Mrs. Robinson; Box No. 6, W. H. Lent and a party; Box No. 7, Alexander E. Orr and a party; Box No. 8, Mrs. Read and Mrs. Cornell, and Box No. 9, Mrs. Horner and a party.

The entrance of Mr. Croker was the signal for loud and prolonged applause, which did not cease until he came to the front of his box and bowed.

Richard M. Walters was in charge of the Committee of Arrangements. The souvenirs were small American flags of silk, and the ice cream boxes were of red, white, and blue, with a miniature wood and iron hatchet, bearing the intials "G. W." on the cover. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung between courses by Harry Smith, the soprano of Grace Church, accompanied by Violet Nash, and the diners joined in chorus. It was sung after Congressman Cummings had finished his address, and the resolutions concerning the disaster to the Maine were read and adopted.

President Shayne's Address.

In opening the speechmaking President Shayne began by offering congratulations upon the success of the inaugural banquet. Then, after welcoming the guests, especially the ladies, he said:

"The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was organized a year ago. It was born of the conscience and the patriotism of the merchants and manufacturers of New York, and has embodied from the hour of its creation the highest manhood, the firmest courage, and the loftiest ideas of justice and equal rights. More than six hundred of the leading business men of Greater New York have signed our rolls, and they comprise the most intelligent of enlightened Americanism.

"The law, which through the efforts of our board has been placed on the statute book of the Nation, is the grandest chapter in the history of our commercial laws. Its beneficial effects have already been felt. Merchants and manufacturers are more prosperous, wage erners contented, and there has been a greater demand for the products of the farm; hence dollar wheat.

"We hope that nothing will occur which will impede the progress which has been made to restore prosperity. The Scriptures tell us that there will be wars and rumors of wars to the end of time, but in this age of advanced civilization the enlightened and intelligent people of the world should practice that beautiful lesson which we are taught in Holy Writ: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you,' and thus avert war. The American people who have the best interests of the country at heart do not want war with any nation. We want peace, but it must be peace with honor."

Vice President Heckman told of the inception of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade and praised the work done by Mr. Shayne. Then he read letters complimenting the association and regretting their enforced absence from Grover Cleveland, J. Addison Porter for President McKinley, Mayor Van Wyck, Mark Hanna, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Strong, Senator Platt, and Senator Allison. The names of Grover Cleveland and T. C. Platt were recived with cheers.

When the cheering was silenced Mr. Shayne introduced Senator Cullom.

Senator Cullom's Speech.

"I am invited," said the Senator, "to say a word in response to the announcement upon 'Finance and Foreign Markets.' National morality is the highest attainment of human government. With the progress of the world and the advancement of its people, a close adherence to integrity and honesty in all political affairs becomes a most important element. There must be no mere sentimental assumption of honesty. A clear, apparent, and undoubted integrity must be the absolute rule of National conduct, as well as the theoretic principle of National organization. No Government can afford to violate the Golden Rule in its relations with other Governments. The days of Wolsey and Richelieu have gone by, and the years that are to come are to give future life and energy to the precepts of Washington and to the hopes of Chatham and of Lafayette.

"The practices of chicanery and deceit, misnamed diplomacy, which characterized the monarchisms of England and France before the birth of civil liberty in America, have become but the shadows and the clouds of an evil past to which the enlightened future will present a bright and glorious contrast. The evolution of republicanism necessarily implies a growth out of error, an advancement toward governmental justice and common humanity. And parallel with such evolution comes the enthronement of truth and honest intention. Governments must be honest, not because stronger Governments can compel them to abide by their promises and carry out their obligations, but because it is right to be honest. And that is what is to be the rule of the coming nations."

Continuing, Senator Cullom said it is the crowning glory of our early history that no tinge of financial repudiation or dishonor attaches to our record. Nowhere in the past century has this Nation ever scaled down its obligations to meet any fancied or temporary fluctuations of popular sentiment. He quoted from the utterances of Washington to emphasize the truth of the policy of the Republic in holding sacred its every obligation, and said:

"I have no patience or sympathy with the declaration that the settlement of a debt incurred years ago may be honestly paid in the specific class of currency for which it was incurred, no matter how much it may have depreciated. If the debt is for silver at a dollar an ounce, it is no honest payment to settle it with silver worth only half a dollar an ounce.

"This is the great dividing issue, whose determination may soon press again upon our people. The people of this great city and State, little more than a year ago, settled for themselves as citizens of the Union the question of honest money. But by the persistence of political zealots, it is possible that the solution may again be demanded at the polls in this country, when it is hoped the same honest decision may be reached. The credit of every man, the credit of every municipality, of every State, and of every important interest in every State is involved in the right decision."

Gen. Swayne on Fellowship.

Gen. Wager Swayne was the next speaker. His subject was "The Growing Need of Fellowship in Business." He spoke of the great revolution in trade methods that has come with this century, the exchange of auxiliary intercourse for predatory intercourse between civilized and uncivilized or only partly civilized peoples. Now the traders of a rich and enlightened country do their part to make other countries rich and enlightened, sharing in the resulting increase, instead of going to them to leave only what they must and to bring away all they may. The result of this has been that, whereas at the beginning of the century civilization stood a minority in the world, we are rapidly approaching the time when the territory we can call barbarous will be inconsiderable.

Advances almost as marked as the change from barbarism to civilization have, he said, been made among ourselves. The woman begging at the door to-day wears a better pair of shoes than money could have bought a century ago. The washerwoman with her bundle rides faster and more comfortably than a Duchess could have done at the beginning of this century. These changes have been brought by the fellowship of men, the union of effort, and combination of thought, the spirit which, as he understood, the occasion was intended to illustrate and strengthen.

Dr. MacArthur was the next on the list of speakers, but, as Congressman Cummings desired to catch the midnight train to Washington, he consented to give way to him.

Mr. Cummings Talks of the Navy.

Mr. Cummings's toast was "The Navy." He was received with great applause, and it was some moments before he was able to make himself heard. He spoke of the great need of a navy, and said that without ships to guard its commerce and to preserve peace a country was at a loss when danger threatened. He told of the difficulty of securing appropriations to build ships for the navy, and regretted the short-sighted policy that had practically stopped the work on three battleships by haggling over the price of armor plate and refusing to pay a sum per ton that Japan and Russia thought reasonable.

Referring to the many assertions made that a navy was useless, and that it was waste of money to build battleships, because battleships had never been tested, and it was not known if they were of any service in war, Mr. Cummings spoke of the Chino-Japanese naval engagements, and said the fact that Japan was building and buying more battleships was proof that those who had tried, approved of them. He told of the increases European powers were making to their naval forces, and declared that in Congress he had always urged appropriations for the increase of the navy of the United States.

Mr. Cummings rehearsed the history of the United States navy and told of many instances of heroism in the lower ranks of the service. Then referring to the coolness of Capt. Sigsbee and his men he gave this account of the disaster to the Maine:

"A week ago this night," he said, "the second-class battleship Maine lay in the Harbor of Havana, as fine a ship as ever floated. Suddenly, we are told by the officer on duty on deck, a dull roaring was heard below the vessel; the roaring seemed to be at the bottom of the sea, as if the sea was groaning in pain. Immediately there was an explosion and the Maine was torn to pieces."

The statement excited intense interest. Mr. Cummings is on the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, and is in a position to be well informed. No statement from any officer, except the one asking for a suspension of judgment from Capt. Sigsbee, has been made public before.

The speaker went on to tell of the coolness and heroism displayed by the survivors of the Maine and declared that nothing would be lost by withholding judgment for a short time.

"While our flag," he said, "is floating over the sunken Maine I believe the people of the United States hold the Administration responsible for their honor, and I believe the Administration is willing to be so held. As to the result of the investigation by Commodore Sampson and his associates, if it is discovered that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine placed by Spain or with the knowledge of Spain, the flag that is now floating above the Maine within two weeks will float above Morro Castle."

Dr. MacArthur's Views.

Dr. MacArthur, speaking to the toast "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism," said that the importance of a higher standard of political life along the whole line of public service must be emphasized, and that high-minded, well-educated, and thoroughly patriotic young men should be encouraged to enter politics as a profession. Political life ought to rank next to the ministry of the Gospel in its mission of blessing. Civil service reform must have its place in the advancing conditions of political life. Dr. MacArthur condemned jingoism, spoke for a sound currency, and advocated the extension of American commerce. In concluding he said:

"We have no unholy ambition simply to acquire territory; but we must push out into the great Pacific after trade, after honor, after perpetuity and power. All the nations to-day are ambitious to foster distant colonies; they are encircling the earth with zones of national influence. Shall not we have a foothold in the Pacific? Has not Divine Providence offered us the Hawaiian Islands? There are these islands lying like a necklace of emeralds on the azure waters of the Pacific. Shall we not accept this rich gift offered alike by the providence of God and the suffrages of men?

"We ought to extend a sympathy, tender, fraternal, and patriotic, toward Cuba, heroically struggling to deliver herself from the tyranny of Spain, the brutal tyrant among the nations; the Spain of the Satanic Inquisition, the diabolical Alva, and the hadean Weyler. We ought to make the Hawaiian Islands the paradise of the Pacific, an American territory, and in due time another star in our beautiful flag."

Senator Cantor on New York State.

Senator Cantor, speaking for "The State of New York," alluded incidentally to the Maine catastrophe. The people of New York, he said, share with the rest of mankind grief over the loss of our naval heroes, but with her wonted conservatism and faith in the loyalty of the Government and the justice of the people, the State will await calmly the result of a thorough and conscientious investigation. Whatever action may be taken after such inquiry will receive the loyal and patriotic support of our citizens. New York had never spared her blood or treasure when they were needed to defend the country. New York had been made great by the shrewdness, wisdom, and enterprise of her people, led by her own statesmen and thinkers. She watched the growth of every city and section of the country with sincere pleasure and without jealousy.

In speaking of the Erie Canal as one of the contributions of New York to the general welfare of the country, he said the people of the State have indicated their readiness to pay for the enlargements and improvements required for this great work. If evils in its management and conditions existed, he believed the wisdom and patriotism of the people could be trusted to correct them.

William R. McClintock of the Commercial Association of Chicago spoke on "Our Kindred Organizations," and John Boyd, Assistant United States Attorney General, responded to the toast, "The United States."

Society of the Cincinnati.

Forty of the seventy members of the New York Society of the Cincinnati sat down to dinner last night, at the Manhattan Club, in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The toasts most appropriate to the day and the company had been selected as follows: "The Memory of George Washington," "The President of the United States," "The Founders of the Cincinnati," "The State of New York," "The Army," "The Navy," "The Cincinnati," "The St. Nicholas Society," and "Our Guests." Responses were made by John W. Vrooman, President of the Holland Society; S. Franklin Stanton, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars; William Carey Sanger, Chancellor of the Colonial Order; David Banks, Commander of the Society of Foreign Wars; Col. Fred D. Grant, Governor General of the Society of Founders, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon of the Loyal Legion.

Banquet of Prohibitionists.

The annual conference and banquet of the Prohibitionists of this city took place yesterday and last evening at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The conference occurred in the afternoon, and was attended by about 400 persons. William T. Wardwell presided. About fifty persons delivered five-minute speeches on "Why Am I a Prohibitionist?" All the speakers declared that absolute prohibition was the only way of eradicating the drink evil, and all the ills of the human race were attributed to this evil by most of the speakers.

Missouri Judicial Appointment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Gov. Stephens to-day appointed William C. Marshall, City Councilor of St. Louis, to the State Supreme bench to succeed Justice McFarland, who died recently.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.
Yellow Label "Sec"
Gold Label "Brut"
The Standard of fine Champagnes.
Of superb quality, always uniform.

GALES AND FOG AT SEA.

French Line Steamer La Champagne Overdue—Several Vessels Damaged and Others Delayed.

Incoming vessels yesterday reported severe weather at sea and various damage suffered.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, which was due on Monday, was not reported up to last night. Officials of the line felt no anxiety, deeming her delay solely due to slow going against adverse winds and seas. Superintendent Rene Jophet said that she is bringing 48 saloon, 53 second cabin, and 203 steerage passengers. She has 240 sacks of mail. She is commanded by Capt. Poirot, with Chief Engineer Vallin in charge of her engines, two of the best men in their respective departments in the company's service.

A heavy fog delayed traffic yesterday morning, while in the early morning the Marine Observer at the Hook was unable to report any vessels. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the vessels which had been anchored or standing off began to come in by the Hook, and then, among others reported, were the new White Star steamer Cymric, the Fuerst Bismarck, the Furnessia, and a number of coasters.

The Cymric at Quarantine reported passing the British steamship Hogarth, Feb. 15, in latitude 48 degrees 37 minutes, longitude 31 degrees 12 minutes, with shaft broken. She was bound from New York for Manchester. Her Captain reported that he was making repairs and wished to be reported to owners.

The British steamer Kingsland, from St. Lucia, came in, after eighteen hours' delay outside in the fog. Capt. Scott reported strong southeast winds in the Gulf Stream and heavy seas. On Feb. 21, twenty miles south-southeast of Barnegat, he passed a lot of wreckage, and for a distance of forty miles passed a number of cases of merchandise, parts of deck houses, ceiling and white painted wood, and a spar buoy, painted black and green and the letters "B. & L."

The steamer Hexham, from Gibraltar, reported severe gale from the southwest on Feb. 16, lasting twenty-four hours, during which a starboard lifeboat was smashed.

The tug D. S. Arnott towed in the three-masted schooner Levi Hart, the vessel reported Monday in distress off Manasquan, her identity being then unknown. The schooner sailed from Jacksonville on Feb. 12, with lumber to Cooney, Eckstein & Co. and vessel to Parsons, Barnes & Pendleton. She had continuous heavy gales north of Hatteras, which washed away part of her deck load and strained her timbers so that she began to leak. She anchored in the fog off Sandy Hook on Monday, but her anchor chain parted, and Capt. Veazie signaled for a tug. His signals were seen by the life-saving patrol, and their notice sent the Arnott down the coast, to find the schooner only a mile off shore. She was anchored yesterday off Tompkinsville, S. I.

CHARLES C. POMEROY DEAD.

He Expired Suddenly After an Attack of Heart Disease Yesterday Afternoon.

Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, the banker, member of the firm of Post & Pomeroy, 45 Wall Street, was stricken with an attack of heart disease yesterday afternoon while reading in the library of his residence, 365 West End Avenue, and expired an hour later. He had been in the best of health.

Mr. Pomeroy comes of old New England stock, his father and mother both being Bostonians. His father was S. Wyllys Pomeroy, and his mother Katharine Boyler Coolidge.

Charles C. Pomeroy was born in Philadelphia in 1833, and later entered Harvard College, graduating with the class of '53. Then he went to Cincinnati and studied law for a time, but gave it up to assist his father with coal properties at Pomeroy, Ohio. He remained there until the civil war, when he was appointed a Captain in the Eleventh Infantry, regular army, and served as mustering and disbursing officer for Illinois. He resigned from the army in 1867 and went into the lumber business in Chicago. In 1870 he went to Cincinnati and lived there until he came to New York in 1878. He was with the banking firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, afterward Post, Martin & Co., until in 1890, when the firm of Post & Pomeroy was established.

He married Miss Edith Burnet of Cincinnati in 1863. The widow and two daughters, Greta B. and Mary S. Pomeroy, survive.

Mr. Pomeroy was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Riding, and Harvard Clubs, and the Down Town Association. The funeral services will probably be held Thursday, and his body be taken to Cincinnati for burial.

SUGAR BOUNTY CONFERENCE.

Beet Growing Powers Unable to Agree on the Brussels Meeting.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Morning Post says it understands that the proposed Brussels sugar bounty conference has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the want of unanimity between the beet-growing powers, and that it is probable that England will now invite a conference in London.

A WALDORF GUEST'S DEATH.

Reginald Fendall, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., died suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. He arrived at the hotel from Washington on Monday. About 8:30 last night he told the clerk that he felt ill and asked that a doctor be sent to his room at once. He went up stairs and Dr. Ely, the house physician, followed almost immediately.

Dr. Ely found Mr. Fendall in a comatose state, and could not revive him. He died in a few minutes. Apoplexy was given as the cause of death. He was in this city alone.

FROHMAN TO CONTROL HOYT'S.

Hoyt's Theatre, after Sept. 1, will be under the direct management of Charles Frohman. This arrangement was entered into recently, and after that date the lessees of the property will be Charles Frohman and Hoyt & McKee.

Mr Frohman will have absolute control of the house, and when he takes possession it will have changed its name from Hoyt's back to its original, the Madison Square Theatre. It is understood the arrangement entered into is such that the three proprietors will share in the profits, as in the existing arrangement at the Garrick, where Hoyt, McKee, and Frohman are joint lessees.

A Newark Priest Assaulted.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Rev. Father D'Aquilla of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was called out late last night on a sick call. As he was returning through Perry Street at an early hour this morning a man ran up to him, struck him in the face, and knocked him down. Two friends of Father D'Aquilla were with him. They gave chase to the man, and with the aid of policemen caught him. He proved to be Thomas Manger of 16 Adams Street. The cause of the assault is not known.

Senator White to Retire.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—Senator White has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He added: "I say this with reluctance, for my duties are congenial to me and I am well satisfied with my situation in the Senate. But business considerations of a personal character appear to make it essential that I should waive my predilections."

Big Fire in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 22.—The Chamber of Commerce Building is on fire, and probably will be a total loss. The building and contents are valued at $150,000.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Washington's Birthday Celebrated by the Society with a Banquet at Delmonico's.

OVER 250 MEMBERS PRESENT

Patriotic Toasts Responded to by Many Speakers—Judge Joshua W. Caldwell of Knoxville, Tenn., Receives an Ovation.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its annual banquet last night at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, in celebration of the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Over 250 members and guests assembled in the large banquet hall, which was decorated with American flags, palms, and flowers. In the absence of the President of the society, Frederick S. Tallmadge, who is ill, John Hone, the Vice President, acted as toastmaster and occupied the centre of the table of honor, at which were also seated John Lee Carroll of Washington, ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Judge Joshua W. Caldwell of Knoxville, Tenn.; the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, Major General Alexander S. Webb, Edmund Wetmore, E. E. Olcott, W. G. Hamilton, Frederick Clarkson, President Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education, the Rev. B. Morgan, John B. Ireland, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, G. C. Rand, and Clarence W. Bowen.

In front of the toastmaster was a huge bouquet of roses, sent by the Society of the Colonial Dames in honor of the occasion. Before dinner was served T. E. V. Smith, Alexander R. Thompson, and H. P. Johnston, as a committee, reported that the prize offered by the society for the best essay written by a member of the senior or junior class of the College of the City of New York on the subject of "The Work and Influence of the Continental Congress" had been awarded to J. G. Bullowa of the junior class. The second best composition was by Sidhey D. Brummer. The committee also reported that the prizes offered by the society for the best essay on "The French Alliance of 1778," written by a member of any of the State high schools, had been awarded as follows: First prize, gold medal, to William O. Miller of the Buffalo High School; second prize, silver medal, to Flora S. Gifford of the same school, and third prize, bronze medal, to Alfred Hurrell, also of the same school.

As the first speaker after the elaborate menu had been concluded, Mr. Hone introduced John Lee Carroll, who responded to the toast, "Present Influence of the Character and Counsels of Washington." After dwelling upon the character of the first President and pointing out the benefits resulting from his far-sighted policy of administration, the speaker said:

"If the question should arise to-day as to what course we should pursue in case of a European war, is there a man among us who would not be willing to follow the doctrine which he laid down in the words, 'It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.' This would be decided without reference to party spirit, and would be accepted as the rule of conduct bequeathed to us by the Father of his country. And how are we to stem the tide of political corruption which always follows in the wake of enormous expenditures and mountains of taxation, if not by accepting the guidance of the principle of protection and moderation as enunciated by the immortal man whose memory we honor to-day?"

Franklin Bartlett on Liberty.

Franklin Bartlett followed in response to the toast, "Liberty and Conservatism; or, The Conservative Character of the Revolution." Speaking on the lessons to be derived from the policy of the Revolutionary days, he said:

"Irrespective of party, we should be united in favor of two things—the upholding of the National credit and the resisting of the attack on the rights of property—and in connection with the first I would say that Thomas Jefferson, to whom the party which would destroy the National credit always refers, declared emphatically that the ratio between gold and silver is purely a mercantile problem, and that, on the whole, he was in favor of enhancing the value of gold because of its great convenience in transportation.

"As for the attack on the rights of property, we should all be united in opposing those who incite the masses against classes and the classes against one another.

"We are suffering principally from over-legislation. There is entirely too much of that carried on by would-be revolutionists, who do not seek to stir up revolution with the sword and a rifle, but who seek through the Legislature to accomplish their ends by a war of words. Happy is that State, I say, that has a biennial Legislature. I need not mention Congress, for you all know what a relief it is when we hear that Congress has adjourned."

When Judge Caldwell arose to respond to the toast "The Patriotism of the South" a ringing ovation was tendered him. Cheer after cheer rent the hall, and it was fully five minutes before he could make himself heard and his acknowledgment of the compliment was expressed in the words: "I have always understood that there is more hospitality in New York than in any other part of the United States except Tennessee, and now I am prepared to believe it."

He then reviewed the part that the South played in the formation of American history, and the consequences that had been brought about by the civil war, concerning which he said:

"The people of the North have rendered us an invaluable service by taking away our slaves, and we are retaliating by taking away their cotton factories and iron foundries. The boom in the North, the vast amount of capital awaiting investment, has been looked to with longing eyes by the people of the South, and I can safely say that we have received already double the value of our slaves by the investments and products of our lately erected factories and foundries."

Patriotism of the South.

Referring to the comparative patriotism of the North and South, Judge Caldwell took occasion to deplore the influx of foreigners into the North.

"The time has come," he declared, "when the very life centres and nerves of our country have passed virtually into the hands of the foreigners. I well remember a picture I saw of the occurrence in Chicago four years ago, when great bands of swarthy Italians, unkempt Poles and Huns, brutality depicted in every feature, hatred and malice in every eye, paraded the streets of Chicago with the cry, 'To hell with the Government of the United States,' Gentlemen, there is no such sentiment in the country from which I come. There is not a man or woman there who would for one moment dare to echo such a phrase. These people, serfs of the Middle Ages, ignorant of our language and institutions, living in bestial immorality, are a detriment to the Government, and should so be treated. The message of the President at that time was translated in many languages in order that it might be read—not by them, but to them.

"I repeat, the South is a reservoir of Americanism upon which the country can draw at all times and in any emergency. See the conditions in the North. There is Minnesota with a foreign-born population of 58½ per cent., North Dakota with 65 per cent., New York with four times as many as there are in the entire South, Massachusetts with twice as many, Illinois and Pennsylvania with more than twice as many. In my State we have a foreign-born population of 3 per cent., while North Carolina has one-half of 1 per cent.

"The United States should be governed by the men whose ancestors built up the Government, and these men are to be found to the extent of 80 per cent. of the entire population of the South."

The other speakers were Dr. Burrell, on "Washington as an Optimist"; Gen. Webb on "Preserving the Record," and Mr. Wetmore on "The Lessons of the Fathers."

Ilion Merchant a Suicide.

UTICA, Feb. 22.—Daniel Dygert, a prominent grocer of Ilion, after eating breakfast this morning, went up stairs, and, standing in front of a mirror, pressed the muzzle of a revolver to his temple and fired a bullet into his head, causing instant death. Dygert was one of Ilion's oldest and most substantial merchants and a highly respected citizen. He was a Mason, a member of several other fraternal orders, a Trustee of the village, and President of the Business Men's Association. No motive for the deed is known.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:

The financial operations of the last year, as summarized in our report to the Insurance Department, were as follows:

Net assets, January 1, 1897		$60,981,671.61
Received—		
For premiums	$4,743,410.04	
For interest and rents	3,153,044.47	
Balance profit and loss	65,289.82	
Total income		7,961,744.33
		$68,943,415.94
Disbursed—		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,456,832.23	
Surplus returned to policyholders	1,284,481.48	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	596,133.76	
Total paid policyholders	$6,337,447.47	
Commissions to agents' salaries, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of management	850,479.66	
Taxes	346,938.43	
Total expenditures		7,534,865.56
Balance net assets, January 1, 1898		$61,408,550.38
Add interest, due and accrued, market value of stocks and bonds over cost, and net deferred and uncollected premiums, as per itemized statement herewith		2,180,110.60
Gross assets, January 1, 1898		$63,588,660.98
Total liabilities		56,227,724.97
Surplus, January 1, 1898		$7,360,936.01

The General Results in 1897

have been satisfactory, notwithstanding conditions not wholly favorable. The recovery from the previous business depression has not been as rapid nor as complete as many had hoped; the uncertainties of a confused currency system still remain to keep prudent men wary; great caution has prevailed as to extended and new undertakings; the demand for loanable funds on our usual standard of security has been small; the price of desirable bonds has increased, which means a lower interest rate on such securities; the liquidations growing out of the depression of the last five years, which have made it necessary to foreclose some of our mortgages, have not entirely ceased; and the market for real estate has, in consequence, seen no general revival such as may be anticipated when all these disturbing conditions shall have disappeared. Although there has been a growing amendment in some of the conditions affecting the many-sided operations of a life insurance company, something of the special difficulties of recent years has remained.

What Has Been Accomplished.

It is therefore gratifying that at substantially the same unequaled low rate of expense as heretofore, we have more than kept our volume of business good, have maintained to the full the company's great strength, and, from the savings through economy, from the savings on a mortality more favorable than our calculation, and from the interest earned over and above the rate calculated upon, we have earned a dividend on the same increasing scale as that paid during the year 1897; a dividend equaled by no other company.

The Full Measure of Our Success.

In judging the success of a company one should have clearly in mind what is the precise best standard of accomplishment which it can set for itself; the highest which the business intrinsically permits; to completely realize which is the only true success, and, failing which, no achievement in the way of magnitude in operation can be other than comparative failure. The Connecticut Mutual takes for its single aim the one peculiar service which life insurance alone can render and which no other institution can rival: The perfect protection of dependent families, at the lowest possible cost —the cheapest, simplest, most thorough family protection. By dint of incessant care and economy at every point it has succeeded and does succeed in this purpose as none other has done or is doing. It secures the best and highest obtainable results from the prudent and unselfish policyholder's point of view; and to make sure of and to maintain these it steadily foregoes those things for which others strive at such fearful cost, to wit, rapid growth and enormous size; things very impressive, even startling, to the general eye, but which do not benefit the policyholder in the slightest, and which can be had only at an enormous cost, which he must pay.

Therefore the Connecticut Mutual refuses to seek to attract any other constituency than those who desire to give their families and estates the highest protection at its lowest possible cost, in furnishing which it stands alone. And we deem it our duty to our present great membership to consider their interest first, to do the best we can for them to make their insurance as secure and as cheap as possible, rather than seek to greatly increase their number by schemes which would greatly increase the cost of their insurance and benefit them in no wise. We prefer to draw to us as new members those who desire to share in the present low cost of insurance to our old members and who can appreciate that benefit at its full value, rather than attract men by speculations in dividends postponed ten or twenty years, of great apparent promise in the far future, the promised or "estimated" benefits of which could, at least, be realized for but a few by the sacrifice of the many, and which, by reason of the enormous expenses of the companies floating them, have so far been and must continue to be egregiously disappointing. Thousands of their old policyholders know just what we mean.

The Interest Standard.

One of the most interesting events of the year has been the change by a number of companies in the rate of interest assumed in calculating their premiums and reserves, in which respect they have more or less closely followed the action of the Connecticut Mutual sixteen years ago. In 1882 we became satisfied that the rapid increase of wealth in this country and the increasing confidence of foreign investors in our resources were certain to so increase the supply of capital as to cause a serious and prolonged decline in the rate of interest on conservative investments. We were then, as all other companies were, calculating our premiums and reserves on the assumption of earning at least 4 per cent. annual interest for all the time any of our policies might remain in force, that is, for at least seventy or eighty years. We became satisfied that this assumption was not entirely safe, and that 3 per cent. was as high a rate as could be safely assumed for so long a time ahead. That rate was accordingly then adopted by us to our continually increasing satisfaction ever since. At the time our action was much criticised as unnecessarily timid instead of really conservative, and our rivals affected to treat it as a mark of weakness rather than a prudent provision for future strength and safety. But that which we then foresaw and guarded against as the inevitable result of causes then operating has been so fully demonstrated by time that the way of prudence has become clear to all, even to our then harshest critics.

Sundry Matters.

It is our usual habit to take up the various items of the year's operations and comment upon them in detail. But as the effect of these items is fully set forth in our detailed financial statement herewith, and as the experience of the year has developed nothing of unusual interest or significance respecting them, we venture to use the space usually devoted to them to call your especial attention to a matter of profound personal interest to every policyholder in every mutual company, namely,

The Taxation of Life Insurance.

Among the most threatening features of our political life to-day is the disposition of those concerned in various enterprises to turn to the State for aid, and also the disposition of legislators to grant such aid, either to win popularity or to avoid unpopularity. States have no income except from taxes. What they give to one has to be first taken from others by taxation. They have nothing of their own to give. In order to indulge this free-handed response to growing demands, taxation must be increased. But increased taxation of the voter endangers the political aspirations of those responsible for the increase. So to gratify their constituents who want State aid for some project, and at the same time not to offend their constituents who are voters, legislators are put under a strong temptation to tax somebody who doesn't vote for the benefit of those who do. Attention is at once directed to corporations, which are only "soulless" personalities, whose funds are in plain sight and easy to reach, and against which it is easy to excite such prejudice as to make many people blind to all questions of justice or propriety, and careless of those who really compose these corporations, or where their funds come from and what they are held for. Not a session of a Legislature passes in any State but more or less measures for taxing or increasing the taxes on life insurance companies are brought forward and almost always with some degree of success.

It is high time that policyholders should understand clearly and precisely how this matter affects them personally; that whatever their company is taxed is paid by themselves; that the tax is really upon them personally, and that the company merely collects it from them and pays it over to the State. For a mutual company has no funds except those derived from the premiums paid in by its policyholders. The premium paid in by a member or policyholder is calculated to fulfill two purposes: First, to pay the death losses of the year, and also to provide a reserve against the certain future greater losses as the membership gets older; and second, to pay running expenses. These things cover the normal cost of insurance. Whatever is left of the premium after providing these things through the year is surplus, and is returned to the policyholder as an overpayment; or in ordinary, but incorrect speech, as a "dividend." Whatever is paid for taxes comes out of that surplus and makes the return of surplus just so much less and makes the cost of his insurance just so much more. Any tax on a life insurance company or on its premiums is a direct tax on the individual policyholder who pays the premium taxed. He does not see the tax. It is not intended that he should. It is intended that he shall suppose that it is a tax on a corporation only and not on him. But he pays it and no one else, and it is the State's addition to the cost of his family's protection.

A second matter for your most serious consideration is this:

Life Insurance Ought Not to be Taxed at All.

Taxation ought to bear on the possession and use of property and not upon the loss of property or upon the means by which such losses are distributed.

The only moral and humane theory of taxation is the collection of only such moneys as are necessary for the proper and legitimate expenditures of the State, from such sources, that is, from such persons owning such properties, as ought to bear those expenditures and in the proportion in which they ought to bear them.

Under such a theory, no one would suggest a tax upon people's losses. These could be regarded neither as the proper subject matter of taxation, nor as a humane basis of the distribution of tax burdens.

To illustrate:

No one would suggest that because a man's house, on which he has been paying taxes, has been burned, he should at once pay a special tax on its value which he has just lost. Or, that a man's family should be taxed on the money value of his life to them, because he has died and they have lost that value.

Insurance is merely a method of distributing the property losses of those who have lost property among those who have not lost it. It is effected through contributions or payments, called premiums.

A's house, worth $5,000, and on which he has paid taxes while it was in being, has burned. A has lost $5,000. There is no restoring it. That property and its value are gone forever, not only to A, but to the whole world. To tax A on that loss would be an unspeakable inhumanity.

But A has insured against that loss, that is, he has agreed with other house owners to share their like losses, if they will assume his loss if it comes. While his house is unburnt, he, by his premiums, assumes his share of the losses of those whose houses burn meantime. When his house burns, they, by their premiums, take his loss on their shoulders and make it good to him. They lose it instead of A, because, before that, he had, through his premiums, been losing his share of their houses which had burnt.

Their assumption of the loss and giving A the money in place of his house hasn't restored the house. It hasn't changed the loss into gain, or into an even thing. The property is gone. The loss remains. It has merely been distributed. A is made whole, but the contributors to that result have taken the loss to themselves and are just so much worse off. They have lost A's house. They have divided up the $5,000 loss among them.

To tax A additionally on the $5,000 because it was returned to him would be inhuman. It would be to make him lose something in spite of his own and others' efforts to avoid loss. It would be a loss created and inflicted by government on the occasion of his escaping from a greater loss. It would be a fine on him for not losing.

To tax the other men, who, by their premiums, have taken A's loss upon themselves and distributed it among themselves, is an equal inhumanity. They have made A's loss their own to save him. To tax them on their loss is an equal outrage to taxing A upon that same loss if it had remained on him.

It is taxing a loss and it is a fine, a punishment upon men for so sharing each others' losses that it becomes possible for them to be borne. The group of men forming a mutual insurance company can together bear losses which would crush and destroy the individual. But it is as inhuman and tyrannous to tax the losses of the group as to tax those of the individual which he would have to bear but for the action of the group.

The only element in the transaction that suggests taxation of these losses, either to the individual or to the group or mutual company, is the fact that it requires the use of money to adjust them, and that the money is brought into sight, in the hand of the adjusting association or corporation, and in easy reach of the tax-gatherer, and so becomes a temptation to ignore the true nature of the fund which is simply the collective losses of the group or company, thereby relieving the individual calamities of its members.

Life insurance differs from fire insurance only in the subject matter of the loss. Instead of a man's losing his house, or other perishable property, his family loses the money value, the earning and producing capacity of his life. His life, its money value, what it will do for them, what it will earn, is just as much property, and their property, their financial dependence, as is the house; and the loss of that life is just as much a property loss to them as that of his house is to him.

For example: If a man, aged 30, is earning $1,000 a year for his family, taking his chances of life according to the Actuaries' table, and assuming money to be worth 4 per cent., the present value of his life in money to his family is $17,000. That is their actual money property in his life. That is the money they lose if he dies.

If, when he dies, the State should openly tax that family on that loss, on that amount, the world would stand aghast. Such a Government could not live, for no one could live under it.

Life insurance is simply the distribution of the loss of family property in the lives of husbands and fathers. The father, while he lives, by his yearly premiums assumes his share of the loss of those families whose heads have died during the year. All the fathers who have associated themselves with him do the same thing. They, by their premiums, take each family's loss as it occurs over upon themselves and divide it among themselves. They lose the money value of the man's life, instead of his family. The family is not financially crushed, for these men have taken the burden from it. They are not crushed, for they are many and have divided the burden, and the losses do not come all at once. But these men have lost the money value of that life just as truly as the family would have lost it if these men had not assumed and divided it among themselves.

To tax them as a group or company upon the loss they have thus assumed and suffered is as abhorrent to justice and humanity as it would be to leave the loss on the family and then tax the family on that loss.

The division of the tax among these men does not alter its unjust quality. It simply reduces the tax which any one man has to pay on any one loss. He doesn't have to pay the whole of the tax any more than he has to pay the whole of the loss. But

the portion which he does pay is a tax on a loss which he has suffered by helping others to bear it, and in proportion as he has suffered it, just as much as if he had borne the whole loss and paid the whole tax on that loss.

To summarize: A tax in any form upon a mutual insurance company is a tax on its members individually, and is paid and must be paid only by them out of their premiums, so much reducing the surplus to be returned and so much increasing consequently the yearly cost of their policies. It is not a tax on their property, but upon their losses, and is laid upon the money which is the distributive share of each member in those losses as it passes through the hands of the company to make good the original sufferer.

The remedy for this matter lies with the policyholders themselves. They should make the immorality and inhumanity of such taxes clear to those whom they send to their Legislatures.

Consolidated Statement.

From its organization to January 1, 1898, the company received—

For premiums	$196,855,215.69	
For interest	79,295,835.23	
For rents	7,354,783.30	
Balance profit and loss	1,100,509.41	
Total receipts		$284,606,343.63
It has paid death claims for	$93,168,669.30	
Endowments for	13,971,779.30	
For surrendered policies	24,399,863.68	
For dividends	57,251,245.12	
A total returned to policyholders or their beneficiaries, being 95.91 per cent. of the entire premiums received	$188,791,557.40	
It has paid for expenses	25,166,582.07	
Taxes	9,239,653.78	
Total expenditures		$223,197,793.25
Balance net assets, January 1, 1898		$61,408,550.38
It has additional assets (see statement)		2,180,110.60
Total assets		$63,588,660.98

We invite careful attention to this condensed but very instructive summary of the operations of fifty-two years. It exhibits at a glance not only the magnitude of the good work which has been done throughout all those years, but also the proof of what we desire to impress upon the public as our unimpeachable claim to its confidence; that we give our policyholders' families the most protection at the lowest cost. Against the $196,855,215.69 received from our policyholders, we have already returned to them in the several ways above noted, $188,791,557.40, and now hold as the abundant protection to their present contracts, $63,588,660.98: a total returned to them or now held for them, of $252,380,218.38, or 128.20 per cent. of what has been received from them. This has been done at an average expense ratio of only 8.84 per cent.

In these supreme tests of accomplishment the Connecticut Mutual stands alone. And in what it has done, and is doing, these incomparable benefits have not been, and are not, done for a class at the expense of another class. They have been and are for all alike. We have not persuaded men to put at hazard the protection of their families, nor to leave their yearly overpayments (accruing dividends) with us at the like hazard of loss, in the hope that they may by living long and holding on catch some part of what less fortunate men and less fortunate families may lose by forfeiture. We have no schemes for despoiling some of our members for the benefit of others. We definitely secure to each family all the protection its prudent, unselfish head pays for; we require him to pay year by year only what it actually costs for the year; and we have made that cost lower than has been done by any other company.

What more perfect work, to what more perfect end, can be done?

Respectfully submitted,
JACOB L. GREENE, President.
Hartford, February 10, 1898.

Frederick Wootton, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Frederick Wootton, Conservative, Member of Parliament for the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets, is dead. He was born in 1836, and sat for that division since 1886.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—William Lindsay, Kentucky.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland, and Mayor Charles F. Warwick, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—J. H. Clive, Stafford, England, and R. O. Campbell, Atlanta.

HOFFMAN—James E. Boyd, North Carolina.

IMPERIAL—Major John H. Wilson, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—Col. Albert A. Pope, Boston, and Samuel Wardwell, Watertown.

WALDORF—Antonio Laza Arriaga, Gautemalan Minister; Senor Andrake, Venezuelan Minister, and Louis F. Core, First Secretary of Legation Central American Republics.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abels, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; W. D. Harper, laces and embroideries; Mr. Crow, carpets, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Crump, E., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Young, millinery; T. B. Moulton, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, The, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; J. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Flynn, J., Troy, N. Y.; knit goods; Sinclair House.

Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Harmon, domestics and linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. X. Goldberg, [illegible] domestics and linens; Hotel Albert.

Grinsfelder, Joseph, & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hamburger, [illegible]

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. G. Hutzler, hosiery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; [illegible]

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. M. Hunter, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Imperial Hotel.

Hull, E. R., & Dutton, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Dutton, clothing; Hoffman House.

Johnson & Van Cleve, Paris, Texas; W. C. Johnson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones, W. [illegible] Writer, laces; 238 Church Street; [illegible]

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; [illegible] white goods; [illegible]

Loucheim Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, woolens; Hoffman House.

Loveman [illegible] man, dry goods; [illegible]

Leet & [illegible] ford, dry goods; [illegible] Street; [illegible]

Marks, [illegible] ens; [illegible]

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Austin, [illegible] goods; [illegible]

Murphy [illegible] Texas; [illegible] M. Pu[illegible] Avenue [illegible]

Pascoe, [illegible] Scurry, [illegible]

Quackenbush [illegible] man, [illegible] suits; [illegible] Hotel.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Rich, cloaks; [illegible] Hotel Vendome.

Rosenwald [illegible] Belvedere House.

Schlesinger [illegible] furnishing goods; [illegible] House.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas; W. Small, [illegible] schmidt; [illegible] Hotel W[illegible]

Stern & [illegible] Hotel V[illegible]

Sturtevant [illegible] L. Star[illegible] Street; [illegible]

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, [illegible]

Shepard, [illegible] Milliard Avenue Hotel.

Watt & Shaw, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, notions, [illegible] Street; [illegible]

White, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, [illegible] Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, [illegible] Miss G. [illegible] goods, [illegible]

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15—Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gringore—The Bat—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15—Matinée.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Subscription Concert.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A CABINET PHOTOGRAPH.

We submit to-day a brief and simple statement from our correspondent in Washington of the way in which business is done—or is not done—at the State Department.

It requires little comment. We commend it—not to the attention of all those concerned, for those whom it concerns most closely are only too familiar with the facts, but—to the attention of the American public. It is not a pleasant picture, but it is entirely accurate.

The Department of State is at all times and at its best somewhat undermanned. Owing to the peculiar nature of its duties, the force has been selected with reference rather to efficiency than to political influence, and that has prevented the growth to be remarked in departments where the office brokers in Congress find more fruitful occupation. More than in any other department, also, its work has depended on the energy, skill, judgment, and capacity of its head. It is now without a head, and its work is done by one Chief Assistant Secretary having close affiliation with the President and by two others. They are necessarily overworked, particularly Judge DAY.

This is a reason not for sympathy with them, but for serious complaint by the people who at a time of unusual difficulty are needlessly—we may say wantonly—deprived of the service which a competent Secretary would render. How long, Mr. McKINLEY, do you propose that this shall last?

THE STUPID TAX LAWS.

That compendium of ignorance and delusion known as the New York tax laws should receive the serious attention of the Legislature this Winter. The wise way to reform the system would be to appoint a competent commission to revise the laws relating to assessment and taxation and then to enact its recommendations into law. But generally the report of a commission leads to no remedial legislation. It is laid aside and soon forgotten. A State Legislature is not a body well equipped for the general revision of tax laws, but our Legislature might easily make a beginning of reform by enacting the home rule tax bill prepared by the New York Tax Reform Association. This measure leaves it to each county and city to determine in what way it will lay its taxes for local purposes. A county may collect its local revenues wholly from real estate, if it chooses, or from real and personal property, as is now the case; but the amount of its taxes for State purposes is not affected by the bill, and the State tax would continue to be levied upon real and personal property.

This bill would work no injustice as between counties. The State tax is generally about one-eighth of the whole tax collected; the other seven-eighths are raised and expended for local purposes. It could in no way affect the taxpayers of St. Lawrence County if New York County chose to give up the futile attempt to collect taxes from personalty and put its taxes altogether on real estate, and St. Lawrence would presently adopt that plan herself. It is the purpose of this bill to show to the people of the State by the practical demonstration of experience that the exemption of personal property and the raising of taxes from real estate alone is a just and equitable system of taxation.

It has generally been objected by the farmers that to exempt personal property, which is most largely held in cities, would unjustly increase the burden of the rural taxpayer, whose property is largely in real estate. We wish the farmers of this State would read carefully the small pamphlet prepared by the Secretary of the Tax Reform Association, Mr. LAWSON PURDY, in which the injustice to the rural taxpayer of the present system is illustrated by figures from the tax reports of many States. It is the almost universal experience that city personal property, so much of which is intangible and easily concealed, escapes the tax gatherer in far greater proportion than the personal property of farmers, which, being in the form of live stock, wagons, farm tools, &c., is pretty sure to be listed.

It is commonly in the rural counties of a State that the ratio of personal property to the total assessed valuation is greatest. In Suffolk County, Massachusetts, which contains the City of Boston, personal property is 20 per cent. of the total; in the remainder of the State it is 22 per cent. Camden and Hudson Counties, N. J., which contain the Cities of Camden, Jersey City, and Hoboken, return only 8 per cent. of personalty, while in Hunterdon and Salem Counties, which are distinctly agricultural, personal property is 35 per cent. of the total property assessed.

In the State of New York, personal property stands for 17.6 per cent. of the total assessed valuation in New York County, which is higher than the proportion of any other county except Warren, where personal property is 20 per cent. of the whole. But in 1870 personal property in New York County stood at 29 per cent., and in 1895 it was 19 per cent., against 17.6 per cent. in 1897. It is a diminishing ratio, while in the rural counties, owing to the new vigor of the assessors, it is rapidly increasing.

A tax collected entirely from real estate would be just to city and country alike, and just as between individuals. The attempt to tax personal property is notoriously unjust in its results, owing to the greater skill and success with which some persons conceal their personal estate as compared with their neighbors. Every intelligent inquiry into the subject of taxation in the last twenty-five years has resulted in the recommendation that taxes on personal property be abolished. It would seem that by this time even an inexpert body like the Legislature at Albany might have become enlightened enough to see the folly, futility, and injustice of the personal tax. If the legislators are enlightened, why don't they show it by a practical attempt at reform?

THE PRESIDENT.

No Latin race, we imagine, would have kept its head as well as the American people have kept theirs during the disturbing events of the past two weeks. In Spain or France or Italy there would have been tumultuous assemblages, much outcry in the streets, and incitements to riot. Outside of the reckless newspapers there has been no raving here.

But the President has furnished the most conspicuous instance of sanity and wisdom. His perfect calmness has not been for a moment disturbed. His judgment has been faultless. He has made no mistake.

Mr. McKINLEY has shown no desire to make personal or political capital out of the grave matters with which he has had to deal. He has done no posing. He has not invited the attention of the Nation, but has performed his high duties with as little fuss and ostentation as he would have exhibited in labors of the dullest routine.

Such a President is the despair of jingoes, but he inspires the country with a feeling of confidence.

SENATOR CULLOM.

The speech of Senator CULLOM at the business men's banquet last night was largely devoted to vigorous denunciation of the doctrine of the Teller resolution. It is significant as coming from the Senator from Illinois. Neither he nor the party in his State has been particularly radical in financial matters, and his speech last night may fairly be considered a response to President McKINLEY's appeal delivered in New York on the eve of the passage of the Teller resolution.

It is plain that the Republican leaders are following a concerted plan to make the issue thus raised the chief one in the Congressional elections this Fall. So far as it goes, this is both sound and shrewd, but it does not go far enough. If the majority party wish to hold their strength on the currency issue they cannot content themselves with a purely defensive and negative attitude. They must give some substantial pledge of positive and aggressive action. They have entire control of the House of Representatives, and, whatever the Senate may do, they must pass through the House a measure that will more firmly establish the gold standard or they will not be able to withstand the forces arrayed against them. Senator CULLOM last night took occasion to quote the ringing words of Senator MCCAFFERY of Louisiana. That gentleman represents the Democratic sentiment which made Mr. McKINLEY President. It is a sentiment that ought to be respected.

THE MAYOR AND SPAIN.

There are a number of hypotheses which can be put forward to account for the awkward silence which the Mayor imposed upon himself and his guests when the Spanish Consul General called upon him by appointment to introduce the commander of a Spanish man-of-war. We are not aware of any one which will relieve the Mayor of the imputation of having behaved with a grossness of discourtesy which reflects not merely upon himself, which is of no consequence at all, but upon the municipality which he officially represents, and, indeed, upon the country of which he was for the occasion the representative.

Of course nothing could have been easier than for the Mayor to avoid an unwelcome visit. The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the commander of the Department of the East are the representatives of the United States here, so far as the Captain of a visiting foreign man-of-war is concerned. Both Admiral BUNCE and Gen. MERRITT are aware of what civility requires upon such an occasion, and are prepared to perform it. If Mayor VAN WYCK was not prepared to do what propriety required, he was not called upon to receive the visitor at all. That he did receive him in the boorish fashion of which our readers are aware seems to have been due to a desire to affront a stranger because the stranger happened to be a Spanish naval officer. The question that arises is whether by showing gross rudeness to his visitor the Mayor meant to please himself or to please somebody else. Some of his previous performances have indicated that insolence to official visitors may be to Mr. VAN WYCK a sufficient object in itself. But it is possible that he thought that insolence to an official visitor who happened to be a Spaniard was "politics." Perhaps he meant to please the "boys." Perhaps he meant only to please Mr. CROKER. Perhaps his mind had been really affected by "Extra No. 19," and he glowered at his visitor in silence by way of declaring war against Spain on his own account.

If his idea was to please his constituency in general by behaving like a sulky boor, he was entirely wrong. The mass of decent and well-behaved citizens may be to the Mayor a negligible quantity. He has more than once indicated that they are. But in this matter he does not represent the streets, or even the slums. Capt. EULATE has gone about the harbor and the city freely. Not a single instance of rude treatment has been reported except that of the Mayor of the City of New York. Mr. VAN WYCK no more represents "the plain people" than he represents any other class of the people. In fact, nobody who is not himself capable of hooting the Spanish Captain or throwing things at him in the street can fail to feel mortified and disgraced by the conduct of his representative in the Mayor's chair. The standard of personal behavior set by Mayor VAN WYCK's Tammany predecessors is not perhaps very lofty, but the Mayor distinctly falls below it. Nobody can reproach Mayor GILROY or Mayor GRANT with having made such an exhibition of himself as Mayor VAN WYCK has made of himself on a very conspicuous occasion. We should be surprised to learn that he had succeeded in pleasing anybody but himself, and especially that he had succeeded in pleasing Mr. CROKER. In fact, we should expect the Mayor to be bluntly informed that, even if he had received instructions to be cool and distant to the Spanish Captain, he had exceeded his instructions and been guilty of "bad politics."

SUPERINTENDENT SNYDER.

The appointment by the Board of Education of Mr. C. B. J. SNYDER to be Superintendent of School Buildings for the greater city was a matter of course. Mr. SNYDER has fairly earned his promotion. One of the very brightest pages of the history of the Strong administration, which has its very bright and its very dark pages, is that which recounts the reform of the public school system. And in this reform nothing has been more noteworthy than the improvement in the school buildings. This was connected with all the other reforms in the department, and was necessary to the other reforms. Up to the accession of Mr. SNYDER all school buildings had been built upon a plan at least half a century old, in which no improvements had been made in the interval. Architects were aware that the schools were ill planned, and that many improvements could be made in them. But this conviction had never reached the Board of Education. That body had never seen the necessity of employing an educated architect. It did not see why the accepted and uniform type of school building was not good enough.

The employment of Mr. SNYDER brought a remarkable and gratifying change. For the first time within the memory of man, the public school buildings began to be studied with reference to their purposes. Everybody is aware of the architectural improvement that has ensued. But this, though by no means a small public benefit in itself, is small in comparison with the improvement in the buildings in fitness for their purpose. One of the results of intelligent study has been to make it plain that they could be made not only to subserve better the purpose which had always been recognised, but that they could be made to subserve other public purposes the importance of which had not been discerned by the School Trustees and the builders who had perfunctorily followed their respective predecessors. The schoolhouse may become, it has now been discovered, a place of instruction and recreation for its neighborhood, the centre, in fact, of neighborhood life. The social and moral consequences of this discovery have not yet been fully appreciated. When they are it seems safe to say that the secondary purpose of the school buildings will be of scarcely less public importance than their primary purpose. And in this development the Superintendent of School Buildings may be expected to play an important part.

It is proper to point out that the enlargement of Mr. SNYDER's sphere of usefulness is due to the fact that the board which has promoted him holds over from the last administration, and holds over in spite of the present administration. By means of a singular explosion of temper the Mayor has made known to the members who hold over that if he had his way he would turn them all out. In that case, in place of being promoted, Mr. SNYDER would doubtless have been discharged like Col. WARING, like Mr. GREENE, like Mr. PARSONS—like everybody who owed his place in the municipal service to fitness and merit, and not to politics. The promotion of one public servant whom the Mayor cannot get at affords a useful lesson in contrast with the discharge of the public servants whom the Mayor has been able to reach.

The address of President McKINLEY in Philadelphia yesterday was worthy of him and of the occasion. It was simple, sincere, and manly, and its delivery at this time, when irresponsible persons are seeking, from very bad motives, to stir up the passions of the people, was peculiarly opportune.

Advices from Albany indicate that Gov. BLACK has taken a very extensive job upon his hands. Every measure of any importance now before the Legislature is openly discussed as his. He not only takes pains to inform members of the Legislature what he thinks of any bills they may venture to propose, and what he intends to do with them, should they reach him—a sort of veto in advance—but no bill gets far until there has been a "conference" with him. It is an open secret that he wishes to be nominated for re-election as Governor this Fall, and The Tribune now announces that he also wishes, if elected, to be chosen as the successor of Mr. MURPHY in the United States Senate. The former ambition is natural enough; the latter is not so easily understood. There would seem to be more dignity and power and very much more independence to be had in the Governor's office than in the Senate as a colleague of Mr. PLATT. But whatever may be the purposes of Gov. BLACK he will find, when he goes before the people, that his own record will be enough of a burden without taking on his shoulders the entire responsibility for the Legislature. The starchless civil service law and the canal investigation will be as much as he can carry and probably a good deal more.

The felicitations as to the revenue indulged in at the Treasury Department are hardly borne out by the facts. The official statement of the receipts and expenditures from the 1st of July to Feb. 21 shows a deficit of only $1,134,648; but it must be remembered that in the receipts is included $58,448,223 reimbursement for the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Without this the deficit would be, in round numbers, $60,000,000. It is not receipts alone that must be considered in estimating a deficit, and the expenditures for pensions alone have been made so far at a rate of $155,000,000, or $16,000,000 more than the appropriations. There will not be another windfall in the way of railway debt, and there are no means now visible of making both ends meet, or anywhere near it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some trouble would be found in specifying any form of ridicule which it would be unfair to use against the queer people among, but not of, us, who are trying to establish claims to royal descent, and to give some sort of distinction therefrom. When, however, mathematicians enter the field and seek to prove by figures [illegible] with kings is the com[illegible] mortals, and therefore no [illegible] or badges, then, surely, even [illegible] who are most democratically inclined—if we are conscientious as well—must interpose in behalf of the would-be aristocrats, and must insist that the calculations be accurate. Now, as a matter of fact, an entirely unwarranted deduction has been drawn from something that only looks like an axiom, and is in reality a gross perversion of the truth. Everybody, say these rash manipulators of statistics, can point with pride or otherwise, as the case may be, to two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on in geometrical progression, and as this process, if carried back to the time of the Norman Conquest, would give a number of ancestors larger than the population of England, all of us with any British blood at all in our veins must be descended from every family, patrician and plebeian, which then existed in that island. Such logic as that is calculated to bring not the Order of the Crown, but arithmetic itself into disrepute. The lines of descent do, indeed, diverge as we begin to trace them backward, but they soon begin to curve inward, and the figure finally outlined as an elongated ovoid balanced on its smaller end, not a pyramid that rests on its base. This, too, is a somewhat inexact statement of the case, for each ovoid intersects others, more or less numerous, but, at any rate, it doesn't bring one into so wildly absurd a conclusion as the one reached by following the other track—namely, that the ancestors of each of us forty or fifty generations ago exceeded by many millions the entire population of the globe.

—Preparations are making to introduce at Albany—under the rather ominous auspices of Senator ELLSWORTH, it is said—a bill to suppress the activity of the homicidal wretches who call themselves "Christian Scientists," "faith curers," "mental healers," and half a dozen other names, all equally absurd. There seems to be no appreciable need for such action. The present law against the practice of medicine by unqualified persons, whether they are deluded fanatics or mercenary exploiters of popular ignorance and superstition, should be and would be, if vigorously enforced, quite sufficient protection against these as against other malpractitioners. The acts by which men and women by the score are practically murdered, and by which contagion is recklessly scattered broadcast, are already illegal, so what is the use of more statutes relating to the same thing?

—Many theorizers, moved by the affection for France, which is so common in this country, have asserted in the past few weeks that the horrible scenes by which Paris has been disgraced during the past few weeks merely gave expression to the views and illustrated the intelligence of a comparatively small part of the French population. It would be pleasant to believe this, to believe that Frenchmen of the better sort have the same regard for national justice and dignity that prevails in other civilized countries, but against this supposition there must be brought forward the fact that not a Frenchman in New York or any other American city, so far as known, has taken the trouble to protest against the acts of the Parisian mobs, or has intimated any displeasure with the Government's course. What is the explanation of this silence?

PERSONAL.

—To think of Coney Island as a place of residence, as distinguished from a place of resort for purposes of amusement or gain, is practically impossible. It is obvious that nobody would live there permanently except under compulsion, and, as there is no compulsion, the conclusion is inevitable that nobody does it or ever has. Unfortunately, Mr. ABRAM VAN SICKLEN has been doing just this thing for full eighty years, and only changed his habits this week at the persuasive entreaty of—death. And Mr. VAN SICKLEN was quite content with Coney Island. "There is enough to see here," he used to say, and never in all his long life did curiosity or any other motive lead him so far away from home as the Borough of Manhattan. So his neighbors and relatives say, at any rate, and as they are eminently respectable people they must be believed, even though uttering impossibilities and working havoc with logic. Mr. VAN SICKLEN must have been a remarkable man, with vast mental resources and much philosophy of a sort which, if it were more common, would probably add to the sum total of human happiness. It would not accelerate the world's progress, however, so perhaps there is no reason to regret that he monopolized practically the whole American supply.

—There will be added interest in this year's celebration of Gen. GRANT's birthday at Galena because, for the first time, the memorial address is to be delivered by an ex-Confederate. The Illinois papers properly speak of this as an event of great moment, and express the hope that it emphasizes, as few other things would, the dying out of the animosities and the bitterness created by the war. The committee having the exercises in charge discovered as soon as they began to discuss the selection of a speaker that the idea of inviting a Southern man to eulogize the Union leader was acceptable to them all, and they soon united upon the Hon. EMORY SPEER as one likely to accept the invitation and competent to utilize the opportunities of the occasion to the best advantage. They wrote to him at once, and in his cordial reply the Judge said: "I do not hesitate to accept the invitation, and if I can give any adequate expression of the carefulness and honor with which the renown of that great American is cherished by his countrymen who dwell in the Southern States, I shall be happy indeed." Judge SPEER went into the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen, and served in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, which was a part of the famous Orphan Brigade, under the command of Gen. (afterward Chief Justice) LEWIS of that State. He participated in 1864 in the defense of Macon. Commenting on the selection of Judge SPEER, The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: "April 27, 1898, will mark almost exactly a third of a century since the war closed, and it is indicative of the wondrous revolution which has come about in the intervening years that from the very home of GRANT should come a request that one who wore the gray should speak to those who knew the commander of the Union Army as a neighbor and fellow-citizen. The celebration of the day will be something more than a celebration of GRANT's birth. It will mark in history the recession of sectional prejudice. GRANT on his deathbed repeated the words 'Let us have peace.' They were uttered almost with his dying breath. What more fitting, then, than that a Confederate soldier should respond to the sentiment in the very place from which GRANT went out to do battle!"

THE CHARACTER OF BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems regrettable that a Briton should at this late day desire to impugn the character of a motive which prompted Burke in his attitude to America. As a Scotch-Canadian, I am sorry that Mr. Robertson should see fit to write as he has done. I have always had the highest admiration for Burke, and it would appear that the only excuse this Briton has for his course is the fact that "Paine's name has been assailed without warrant for a hundred years, even in the Republic that he so powerfully helped to build." Burke had great difficulties to contend with in his education, and we are told by his biographers that he went through his college career as he passed the rest of his life—without any vice or dissipation, not appearing to think of such things. His chief characteristics were urbanity of manner, high moral tone, and a wonderful power of charming in conversation. We have only to refer to Burke's correspondence, when a mere lad, to be struck with his early acquisition of that deeply religious and moral style of thought and tone which characterized him through life, and from one of these early letters I may be permitted to quote, for Mr. Robertson's benefit: "Advice should proceed from a desire to improve; never from a desire to reproach." Mr. Burke, after completing his sixteen years' education, studied carefully the history of the American Colonies and became deeply interested in their welfare—so much so that had it not been for his father he would undoubtedly have emigrated to America, and his name would have been linked in all the great events of the United States in the early struggles for a republic. He certainly did much to benefit your people at the time of their struggle for independence. Even his biographers admit that so familiar was Mr. Burke with your history that his heart beat as quick with patriotic emotions when the tea was thrown into Boston harbor and when our British troops were obliged to beat a retreat from Lexington as did the heart of any United States patriot. We have only to glance at his public acts and cite several of them, as the one for abolishing the African slave trade, one for religious toleration, also one for abolishing the English monopoly of the trade with Ireland—all measures of vast importance and far-reaching in their influence.

His discernment of the corruption of Warren Hastings, at that time Governor of Virginia, and his mighty efforts to frustrate his villainy—and the great difficulties he had to contend with from the nobility, and from the royalty—all show that he was honest, upright, disinterested, and, although the trial lasted for ten years and finally resulted in the acquittal of Warren Hastings, yet it was in every respect a moral triumph on the part of Mr. Burke. Burke died at a time of general gloom, and did not live to see the triumph of those great principles he advocated. His end was hastened by the death of his son—a son in whom he had garnered up all of his affection and whom he had taken great pains to educate in the principles and opinions which he professed, illustrating the truth of the poet Crabbe when he remarked of Burke that he was "in intellect a giant, in affection an unsophisticated child." His last will and testament starts as follows: "If my dear son and friend had survived me, any will would have been unnecessary." He appointed his wife his sole executrix.

I cannot close these few lines more appropriately than with the following, which is the closing paragraph in his will: "If the intimacy which I have had with others has been broken off by political differences on great questions concerning the state of things existing and impending, I hope they will forgive whatever of general human infirmity or of my own particular infirmity has entered into that contention; I heartily entreat their forgiveness. I have nothing further to say."

His life was one well spent—non mihi sed aliis. W. DRYSDALE.

Montreal, Feb. 20, 1898.

A REPLY TO GEN. WALLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the polished care with which Gen. Lew. Wallace has heretofore spoken of individuals, it is a great surprise that he should have so far forgotten himself in his address at the banquet in honor of Mr. Lincoln's birthday in Lochinwer Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., as to do Mr. Lincoln great injustice by making him appear as acting as a coward or clown, and as a maligner in asserting that "I must go to Harrison's Landing to keep McClellan from surrendering the army"; also stating that "the next I heard of Mr. Lincoln he was at Harrison's Landing, and the Union Army was not surrendered." It cannot be believed that Mr. Lincoln was so lost to the sense of honor or propriety as to act and talk as represented, or assert or even believe that the Army of the Potomac could be surrendered to the Confederates, or that McClellan had such a thought or any other idea but that of maintaining the contest to the desired victory.

When in July, 1862, Mr. Lincoln visited the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, he found McClellan preparing to renew the contest and extend it on the south side of the James River, and, approving of McClellan's plans, promised all the assistance in his power to furnish. On his return to Washington, strong influences were brought to bear upon him, and the Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from the Peninsula against the earnest protest of McClellan and to the great disappointment of the army.

The idea as presented by Gen. Wallace is a slur upon the Army of the Potomac, where any thought of surrendering would have been denounced and the author punished severely.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, Feb. 20, 1898.

Missionaries to Christians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One enigma will no more baffle us. We have at last the reason why there is so little that is not grievous to show for the colossal expenditure of time, talent, and money in missionary labor. In this morning's TIMES the authoritative statement by A. D. F. Hamlin is made that "there are no American missionaries to the Mohammedans." "Our missions in Turkey from the start have been among Christian populations." Properly speaking, we have no missionaries at all.

This unfortunately being true, would it not be more honest if clergymen in lifting collections would come out and own up before the plate goes around that the religious teaching of our "missionaries" is addressed strictly to those already within the fold of the Christian Church, no attempt being made to preach the gospel to Mohammedans? JUVEEN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Tugboats as Rams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is a well-known fact that iron-clad warships cannot stand collision in an emergency, fifty of the most powerful tugboats fitted out as rams and properly commanded could probably sink a small fleet of such ships. Their small size, rapid movements, and almost submersion in water render it difficult to hit them; further, it is possible for two or three of them to strike a ship simultaneously.

I have entertained these views for years, but never committed them to writing before, except (about a month ago) in a letter to Mr. Roosevelt. W. H. CLARKE,

Late of the Seventh Illinois Infantry.

New York, Feb. 22, 1898.

Vox, Etc.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would suppose that a college man when he writes or quotes Latin would do so correctly, especially if he rushes into print. Yet "Princeton Man" in a communication published in this morning's TIMES, says Vox, et preteria nihil, instead of Vox, et praeterea nihil. NO COLLEGE MAN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Tax Law Reform and How to Accomplish It.

Written for The New York Times.

By Lawson Purdy,

Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association.

For the last twenty-five years there have been at intervals commissions to investigate the tax system of almost every State in the Union. In some States such commissions have been appointed every few years.

These tax commissions may be roughly separated into two classes—the first composed of men who called themselves practical and directed their attention chiefly to devising means for more thoroughly taxing classes of property already subject to taxation. The second class may be called the academic commissions, composed of men who were educated in the science of taxation and who were convinced that the system was at fault as well as the method of its enforcement.

It can safely be said that all the commissions in all the States were agreed that the laws, as enforced, were unequal, unjust, and induced fraud and perjury. Those commissions which proposed amendments designed to secure a more effective enforcement of the existing law have succeeded to some extent in influencing legislation. Academic commissions have usually failed to exert any influence at all.

In those States which have adopted the most stringent methods of enforcing the taxation of personal property the injustice and inequality have invariably increased. These attempts were designed to make the cities pay a larger share of taxation, and have always resulted in placing heavier burdens upon the rural districts. While the so-called practical men have influenced legislation, it has exaggerated the very evils they have desired to correct.

The failure of the commissions which have been called academic is due chiefly to the fact that they recommended changes of a general character, and the antagonism which prevails between the city legislators and those from rural districts has always prevented the adoption of a general law. Their effort appears to have been to devise a system by which the goose could be plucked with the least squawking, and their proposals have been admitted, even by themselves, to be far from perfect.

The report of the commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman of New York in 1869, of which David A. Wells was the Chairman, proposed a habitation tax, which was to take the place of the tax on personal property, and the commission to revise the tax laws of Massachusetts, which reported last year, and of which Prof. F. W. Taussig was a member, advocated substantially the same system. In that report the commission admits that the tax would be most severe on those of moderate means, and to modify this effect provided that the tax should be laid only on rentals in excess of $400 per annum. No doubt this tax would be better than that wich we now have, but at best it is artificial and arbitrary.

There are two distinct departments of taxation; one to provide revenue for the State and the other to provide revenue for the towns and counties. The more important of these is certainly that which affects taxation for local purposes, as it always exceeds the tax for State purposes by from three to eight times.

The New York Tax Reform Association has directed its attention first to the more important department and has proposed a measure so practical that it has been imitated in many other States. It has avoided as far as possible the chief obstacles which have opposed other attempts at reform in the tax system by leaving the subject of local taxation to be dealt with by the local governing bodies of the different counties of the State. Should this bill become a law no county would be forced to make any changes until it was convinced by the experience of other counties that the change would be beneficial. The whole subject of taxation locally would be removed from the Legislature, and that body would be left free to deal with the subject of State taxation independently.

So far as State taxation is concerned, we have already an excellent model in the law of Connecticut for the taxation of railroads. This system can be extended to include all quasi-public corporations, and the necessary State revenue could be obtained from this source alone, supplemented by the present inheritance tax.

At present these corporations are reached by several different taxes, some of which cost almost as much to collect as the revenue derived by the State. This would exempt them entirely from local taxation, simplify the system, and make it scientific.

Several of the commissions seemed to think we need new taxes, but they only proposed taxes on consumption. Of these we have too many already, as such taxes inevitably bear least heavily upon those in receipt of the largest incomes. This is also true of taxes on personal property. They fall with crushing weight on the widow and the orphan and when laid on merchandise or manufacturing machinery increase the cost of goods and are paid by the purchasers of the goods. When laid on banks and money the rate of interest is increased, productive industry is checked, and again the burden finally falls on the mass of the people in proportion to their necessities, and without regard to the benefits they receive from government.

We certainly do not need any more taxes of this kind for local purposes. Real estate owners are ready and willing to pay the small increase occasioned by the remission of personal taxes, and will no doubt profit by doing so. Real estate increases in value when wealth and population increase, and we have the evidence of experience and the testimony of many of our Tax Commissioners that the abolition of personal taxes will invite to this city the capital of the world.

If our Municipal Assembly had the power, there can be no doubt that personal property would be promptly exempted from taxation, for in this city practically all classes are unanimously in favor of such a measure.

The example of our city would quickly be followed by other counties and, without friction, personal taxes would gradually be wiped out in a few years.

Meanwhile the natural sources of State revenue could be reached by the Legislature and the State could gain adequate income without any assessment upon the counties.

When we compare our country with the great and rich Republic of France, it is easy to see the reason for our superiority in the self-governing principle of our States. When we grant our cities and municipalities the same independence in matters which affect them alone, we may feel sure of an advance in the science of taxation, and until then it is almost hopeless to expect it.

LAWSON PURDY.

NUGGETS.

But It Must Precede It.

The last word in a quarrel is not nearly so good as the first word in a reconciliation.—Boston Transcript.

Another Shut-in Club.

"We are getting up a 'Shut-In Club.'"

"What does that mean?"

"All of our members must have had narrow escapes from folding beds."—Chicago Record.

Impediments to Thrift.

If a man gets a dollar ready to put away for a rainy day, he meets two people selling tickets to amateur shows when on his way to the bank to deposit it.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Seizing the Opportunity.

"What," asked the dreamer, "would you do if you could be a King for a day?"

"Me?" answered the practical man, "I'd borrow enough money to live on the rest of my life."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Favorite Author.

Noozel—Ah! you're a literary man, eh? Who's your favorite author?

Author—Witchell.

"Witchell? Witchell? Don't think I know him."

"Apparently not; my card, Sir."—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Fit Maxim for Him.

"My friend," said the kindly old gentleman who likes to make acquaintances while traveling, "you should follow my example. I strive to learn something new every day."

"No," was the answer of the quiet young man. "That may do in your line of business. But if you were doing a vaudeville turn with me, you'd realize that audiences seem disappointed if they don't get what they have been taught to expect."—Washington Star.

FOOLS.

Alfred I. Townsend in Los Angeles Herald.

The Lord, w'en he made up the people, I think,
Found fools wuz the easiest made;
He could turn out a dozen ez slick ez a wink,
An' poot 'em to dry in the shade;
Then he'd monkey away with a bucket uv clay,
Creatin' a feller 'th brains,
W'en he'd wake to the fact that the work didn't pay,
An' that fools didn't need any pains.

Now, onct I got stuck on a bog, don't cher know—
Bought the thing for a cranberry patch—
But doggon my hide ef the berries 'd grow,
Though I planted 'em batch after batch;
Well, one day a durned fool cum a poken along,
Remarked he wuz lookin' for bogs;
So I sold him the place for a bar of a song—
He's wealthy frum marketin' frogs.

Next I went to a hill, jist ez dry ez a bone;
Hopt clean to the uther extreme;
W'enever I plowed I could raise plenty stone,
But all other crops wuz a dream.
Well, one day a durned fool, 'th a hammer in hand,
Said he wanted the place fur the air,
So I poot down the price, grinned, an' sold him the land—
He's quarryen marble up there.

Then I moseyed out West, an' I bought up a mine
Thet wuz showen a streak uv good ore;
She pinched, and I sez, "She wuz fixed, I opine,"
So I turned in an' fixed her some more.
Well, w'en a geology book, and a fool,
Requested that I set a price,
I really felt sorry, he took it so cool—
He's refused a cool million, jist twice.

So fur twenty years past on this cold, dreary place,
'Th nuthen but timber and lake,
I've froze here, a thinken thet I set the pace—
Ez big a durn fool ez they make.
So w'en a fool asts me ef I want to sell,
I know, ef we meet on the price,
They'll run through the place 'th a railroad to hell,
An' that fool 'll sell cordwood an' ice!

LABORI PLEADS FOR ZOLA

He Arraigns the Conviction of Dreyfus and Brings in More Proof of His Innocence.

SAYS HE HAS ALL THE PAPERS

Dreyfus Asked Only that the Commission Should Continue the Inquiry—A Comparison with Pontius Pilate Made.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. Labori, counsel for Emile Zola, resumed his argument for the defense in the Palace of Justice to-day. He spoke eloquently all day, and will continue his argument to-morrow.

The precincts and lobbies of the palace were deserted, but the Assizes Court itself was thronged. M. Labori chronologically reviewed the case from the arrest of Alfred Dreyfus, pointing out that, as Major Paty de Clam interdicted Mme. Dreyfus from speaking, the announcement of his arrest, published by the Libre Parole and Eclair alone, must have been communicated by the Ministry for War.

Continuing, M. Labori charged the Libre Parole and Eclair with lying in regard to the guilt of Dreyfus, and referred to Major Paty de Clam's attempt to intimidate Dreyfus and to Major Porzinetti's belief in the latter's innocence, also dealing with the court-martial's decision to conduct the secret trial, in spite of the protests of the press. He said this was the reason for the unceasing protests in behalf of Dreyfus, "which troubled all high-minded persons," adding:

"The strength of those of our adversaries who are acting in good faith lies in their belief that the whole affair was conducted with justice and legality, but the facts do not bear out this belief." [Murmurs.]

Counsel for the defense then declared that eight months prior to the arrest of Dreyfus the Minister for War possessed photographs of the paper containing the expression "that scoundrel of a D——," and showing that a French officer has relations with two foreign Military Attachés. This document, M. Labori pointed out, did not refer to Dreyfus, but, all the same, the culpability of Dreyfus was founded upon it, and it was this document which the veiled lady handed to Major Esterhazy, the latter only surrendering it to the Minister for War on securing a receipt.

Might Have Called Foreigners.

Referring to Gen. Mercier, M. Labori said:

"Maybe he is a brave soldier, but he is not familiar with great affairs. In the absence of proofs, he substituted his own arbitrary impression, and thus had an innocent man condemned."

Counsel also asked why the document referring to "that scoundrel D——" had not been previously spoken of, as the defense could have brought into court foreigners who disputed its genuineness. The statement caused a commotion in court, and the Presiding Judge interrupted counsel, remarking:

"We would not have heard them."

"If we did not summon them," continued M. Labori, "it was because we wished to discuss between Frenchmen alone an affair solely concerning Frenchmen."

"However opinions may differ in this affair," M. Labori explained, "in the hour of danger we all show a solid front to the foreigner." [Applause.]

Then, denouncing the action of the prosecution in having Dreyfus write from dictation, counsel said:

"Such a trick proved the emptiness of the prosecution, for, had they possessed proof of his guilt, they would not have had recourse to such theatrical effects at the opening of the court-martial, and the Judges, having only the bordereau, would have acquitted Dreyfus had not, contrary to all laws, their judgment been led astray by the secret communication of a document."

Counsel, after reading an account of the court-martial, added:

"I have all the papers concerning the affair in my hands, and I solemnly affirm that there is nothing in them against Dreyfus. I pledge you my honor, gentlemen, that there is no proof against Dreyfus!"

The statement made a commotion, and there were marks of approbation among the public.

Labori's Hand Shaken.

A short adjournment of the court followed, during which a number of persons shook hands with M. Labori, whose moderate but firm utterances made a considerable impression upon the audience.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Labori referred to the alleged confession of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, and remarked:

"If a written report of it exists, it was drawn up as an afterthought, and I could have proved it by witnesses, had Capt. Lebrun-Renault testified."

Recalling Premier Méline's declaration in the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to ex-Minister Cavaignac, that the presentation of this report would open the door for a revision of the trial, M. Zola's counsel said:

"The report was not produced because the alleged confession was neither possible nor probable."

M. Labori then gave a moving description of the degradation of Dreyfus. He recalled that, amid the shouts of "Death!" from the pitiless crowd, Dreyfus had not ceased to cry "Vive la France!" and swear, upon the heads of his wife and children, that he was completely innocent.

"Dreyfus," M. Labori asserted, "only appealed for one act of mercy—that the Ministry should continue the inquiry." [Commotion.]

After this M. Labori read a series of letters written by Dreyfus to counsel and to his family, in which the prisoner always demanded that the real culprit should be sought, and added:

"If M. Méline did not produce the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renault it was because the vehement protestation of innocence of Dreyfus troubled his mind, and for the moment his sense of judicial rectitude had prevailed over his conception of political consideration." [Sensation.]

"In order to obtain avowals," M. Labori proceeded, "the prosecution went to the point of fraud. Did not Major Paty de Clam say to Dreyfus, 'The Minister will receive you if you go to confess'?"

Thereupon counsel dwelt upon Major Paty de Clam's interrogation of Dreyfus, in which Dreyfus agreed there was some resemblance in the details of his writing and that of the bordereau, but that, taken altogether, they were quite distinct, and he, Dreyfus, affirmed his innocence, counsel adding:

"A monument of falsehoods and hypocrisy has been built up, falsehoods for the abettors, hypocrisy for the stronger and guiltier parties. Let these men know this. Let them listen to my words and remember that the name which occupies in history the most humiliating place is that of Pontius Pilate." [Vehement applause.]

After the court adjourned M. Labori received a veritable ovation, cries of "Vive Labori!" mingling with counter-cries of "Vive l'Armée!" and "A bas les Juifs!"

The public emerged from the court in a state of extreme excitement, but there was no disorder.

SENTENCE WANTED FOR ZOLA.

His Friends Think Popular Feeling Against Him Might Then Relent.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The greatest efforts are being made outside the courtroom to influence the jurymen by threats or blandishments. Yesterday (Tuesday) each juryman received an anonymous letter promising him the sum of £400 ($2,000) if M. Zola should be acquitted. The letters, of course, emanated from the same source as the forgeries by which it was sought to prove the existence of a Dreyfus syndicate.

"M. Zola throughout the day was cool and collected. I can vouch from personal assurance that he is quite indifferent as to the result of the trial so far as his own person is concerned. Several of his intimate friends, as well as his wife, would not be sorry if he were condemned to three months' imprisonment, as that would be an apt conclusion of one of the most dramatic trials of the century.

"Popular passion against him has been fanned to such a fury that an acquittal would make his position most uncomfortable, while if he were sentenced to imprisonment popular opinion would perhaps soften and relent.

"The final daring and eloquent passage of M. Labori's speech evoked an outburst of applause lasting nearly three minutes. His friends rushed forward to congratulate him. M. Zola, who was terribly excited, threw his arms around M. Labori's neck and kissed him.

"Meanwhile violent quarrels broke out in the courtroom. After M. Labori's mention of Pontius Pilate as 'the name which occupies in history the most humiliating place,' somebody exclaimed, 'After that of Judas.' The whole audience yelled 'Judas.'

"A young officer insulted several Jews and demanded that they be expelled. Free fights ensued in the lobbies and passages of the Palais de Justice as the guards cleared the precincts."

CHINESE LOAN ARRANGED.

Germany's Influence Turns Pekin Against Russia and in Favor of England.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is announced that the Chinese loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) has been arranged with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of London and the German Asiatic Bank.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The officers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank confirm the reports regarding the Chinese loan, which, it is added, had been arranged in all its details, but is not yet signed. It will be signed, however, in a day or two. It is at a low rate of interest, probably 3½ per cent., and will be issued below par. The security is of two kinds, revenues already unpledged and international security in the shape of new ports to be opened, the port dues of which would be pledged, and, further, certain industrial and mining concessions as security for the loan, which would not have been concluded had not Germany insisted in order to prevent Russia from obtaining it.

The Foreign Office has issued the following statement:

"The following are the arrangements in the interests of British trade which have been agreed to by the Chinese Government on the representations of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister of Pekin: The internal highways of China are to be opened to British and other steamers in the course of June next. Thus wherever the use of native boats is now permitted by treaty, foreigners will be equally allowed to employ steamers or steam launches, whether owned by them or by the Chinese.

"In view of the great importance attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Yang-Tse region in Chinese possession, the Chinese Government has formally intimated to the British Government that there can be no question of the territory in the valley or region of the Yang-Tse being mortgaged, leased, or ceded to any power.

"The post of Inspector General of Maritime Customs, in the future as in the past, shall be held by a British subject as long as British trade at the ports of China continues to exceed that of any other power. A port will be opened in the Province of Hu-Nan within two years."

The Times Congratulates Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—After congratulating Lord Salisbury upon the successful results of British diplomacy in China, The Times points to the "peculiar wording of the Foreign Office statement as to the inland waterways of China." It says:

"If limited to where we, by treaty, are permitted to charter native boats, it would only include the short section of the Yang-tse between Ichang and Chun-King, where there are difficult and dangerous rapids. We can scarcely suppose, however, that the concession is so limited."

RUSSIA TO KEEP PORT ARTHUR.

Japan Presses China to Ascertain Her Intentions About Evacuation.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Japan, distrusting Russia's activity at Port Arthur, recently pressed China to renew the assurance that the Russians would withdraw from that point in the Spring. China, through her Minister at St. Petersburg, (M. Yang-Yu,) endeavored to obtain the requisite assurance.

"Russia replied that her ships would remain longer than was originally intended, their withdrawal being opposed to the interests of both China and Korea. This reply, being communicated to Japan, was regarded as an intimation of Russia's intention to occupy Port Arthur permanently."

Battleship Victorious Proceeds.

SUEZ, Feb. 22.—The British battleship Victorious, which was ashore for some time off Port Said, necessitating her being lightened, has safely traversed the canal.

FRANCE DISCLAIMS HOSTILITY.

Lord Salisbury Learns from M. Hanotaux that She Has No Troops Near Sokoto.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, said:

"My Lords: Before moving the adjournment, perhaps it would be convenient that I should read a telegram received from Sir Edmund Monson, [the British Ambassador at Paris,] with reference to matters which have excited some attention:

"'I placed in the hands of M. Hanotaux, (the French Minister for Foreign Affairs,) as soon as I could obtain an interview, a note drawing attention to the report published this morning of a French advance into Sokoto. I said that if the report was correct the news must be regarded as of a very serious character. M. Hanotaux replied that he had no knowledge of any such proceedings, and that if anything of the kind had occurred it must have been done not only without the orders of the French Government, but against their wishes and instructions, as they had no desire to approach Sokoto. He said he did not believe the news was true, and he has since communimated to me the assurance that there are no French troops in that region.'"

The reading of the dispatch was received with cheers.

The Times Sees an Ambiguity.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the statement of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords as to the reply of the French Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, to the British note presented by Sir Edmund Monson, complains of "a certain ambiguity in M. Hanotaux's statement that there are no French troops in that region." It adds: "Previous experiences of French diplomacy suggest the possibility that M. Hanotaux means us to infer that Argungu is not recognized as in Sokoto."

DEEP SNOW IN ENGLAND.

Railroads Blocked and Telegraph Lines Thrown Down.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Snow continues falling in the southern and western districts. Many roads and railroads are blocked, snowploughs are working at drifts from three to twelve feet deep, and telegraphic communication was interrupted.

DIPLOMAT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Portugal's Secretary of Legation in St. Petersburg Shoots Himself.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Senhor H. Ventura, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation here, committed suicide, by shooting himself with a revolver, at the house of a lady with whom he had quarreled.

GLADSTONES AT BOURNEMOUTH.

They Put Their Names on the Prince of Wales's Visitors' Book.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have gone to Bournemouth. On their way to the railroad station they drove to Marlborough House and inscribed their names in the visitors' book, thus returning the visit yesterday of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

Board of Agriculture to Inquire About the San Jose Scale.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question relative to the German prohibition of American fruit, asking whether the San José scale was acclimatized in England, and whether the Government intended to adopt preventive measures, said the subject was being carefully investigated, and that if the department found itself able to advise or render any assistance to fruit-growers it would promptly do so.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS

Ernest Ascher Marries Miss Josephine Stern in the Small Ballroom at Delmonico's.

DR. FELIX ADLER OFFICIATES

He Delivers a Brief Discourse on the Necessities of Married Life—Music by an Orchestra of Seidl's Men—Other Marriages.

Dr. Felix Adler, who has been lecturing in Chicago, came from that city to New York to officiate at an attractive wedding here yesterday afternoon. The bride was Miss Josephine Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stern of 103 West Seventieth Street, and the bridegroom was Ernest Ascher, a wholesale merchant in this city and a member of the local Society for Ethical Culture, for which Dr. Adler usually lectures.

The ceremony was performed in the small ballroom of Delmonico's at 12:30 P. M. beneath a canopy of clematis and Easter lilies. The orchestra which furnished the wedding music was screened behind Kentia palms, and played the Lohengrin "Wedding March" before the ceremony and Mendelssohn's afterward. It also played selections from "Carmen" and other pieces. The men were chosen from Seidl's Philharmonic Orchestra.

The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was gowned in silver-gray silk, cut in princess style, with a white satin yoke, and embroidered with pearls and faillettes. Her point-lace veil, a gift of her little nephew, Percy Heineman, was caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried lilies of the valley and green orchids. Miss Hermine Stern, her sister, who attended her as maid of honor, was in turquoise and white figured silk, trimmed with lace, and carried white bride roses. Another sister, Mrs. Moses Heineman, wore spangled net over silk, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Charles Schneider was in black silk and jet, and Mrs. A. Lewin in black silk, with turquoise trimmings. Charles Stern, Jr., the bride's brother, acted as best man.

A remarkable feature of the wedding was a brief discourse on married life, which Dr. Adler gave the young couple. He recalled the old tradition that counted every bridegroom a King and every bride a Queen, and emphasized three things as necessary to those who would make the matrimonial voyage a happy one. Self-sacrifice on both sides, a determination to avoid misunderstandings, and keeping up the courtship after marriage.

Directly after the ceremony there was a wedding feast of twenty-six covers. Besides the bridal party there were present Mr. and Mrs. S. Ascher of Detroit, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Heineman, Perkins Stern, the bride's brother; Edward S. Steinam, M. C. Levy, Miss Florence Koehler, Miss Emilie Metzger, Miss Alice Rosenblatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewin. The women present received handsome Dresden porcelain bonbon boxes as favors.

Mr. Ascher is a member of the firm of H. E. Walter & Co., and belongs to the Friendship Club. He and his bride will visit Philadelphia, Asheville, Key West, and other Southern points on their wedding tour, and after returning to this city will take another trip through the West. Their future home will be in New York.

Lederman—Weil.

A wedding of interest to a large number of New York people was that of Miss Belle Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weil of 222 Lenox Avenue, and Dr. M. D. Lederman, which took place yesterday afternoon at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, pastor of Congregation Zichron Ephraim, at 163 East Sixty-seventh Street, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel of Harlem.

The edifice was profusely decorated with palms. The bride, who wore a white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse lace, was accompanied by Miss Daisy Weil, her sister, as maid of honor, Miss Stella Weil acting as flower girl. The bridesmaids, two of whom wore blue and two white, were Miss Nina Eichberg, Miss Ray Kaufman, Miss Birdie Lesser, and Miss Fanny Ottenbourg. The bridegroom's brother, Emanuel Lederman, was best man, and the ushers were Maximilian J. Sulzberger, Max S. Weil, J. D. Lederman, Benjamin J. Weil, David Hamburger, and Samuel Schulhafer.

The ceremony was followed by a supper for about 300 persons at Sherry's. Dinner was served at 6:30 P. M. at small tables in the large ballroom, which was decorated with roses and greenery. Among the guests were Count von Miller of Vienna, Baron and Baroness von Lucas of Hessen, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Sulzberger of Carlsruhe, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Selig Weil of Germany, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Nathan, Charles Newgass and Charles Ullman of Kansas City, D. Hamburger of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Nareb of Philadelphia.

Dr. Lederman, who combines hospital lecture work with his practice, is also editor in chief of the medical periodical, Laryngoscope. Dr. and Mrs. Lederman will live in this city on returning from their wedding trip in the South.

Doremus—Denison.

Lieut. John Alois Doremus of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Monday evening married Miss Deborah Regina Denison, in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Thomas Carroll officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Joseph Denison. Miss Marie E. Pirsson was the maid of honor, and the bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, William H. Doremus. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Doremus, the parents of the bridegroom, 1,300 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Doremus were the recipients of many handsome gifts, including a large group statue in bronze from the officers of the Forty-seventh.

Wilcox—Charman.

Mrs. May Charman, the owner of the Victoria Hotel at Larchmont, was married at 6 P. M. yesterday, in a New Jersey town near this city, to Joseph M. Wilcox, a Syracuse merchant, and later came to New York, where the newly married couple and nineteen of their friends met for the wedding supper in the banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The clergyman who officiated at the marriage was the Rev. Mr. Usher. The place where the ceremony took place is not divulged. Mrs. Wilcox, whose first husband was Albert Charman, has figured for the last two years in litigation over the Victoria Hotel property.

Gibier—Hoen.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Miss Agnes C. Hoen, daughter of Mrs. August Hoen, and Dr. Paul Gibier, President of the Pasteur Institute, New York, were married at noon to-day at "Westerwald," the home of the bride's mother, at Waverly. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, pastor of the Second English Lutheran Church. Dr. Gibier came to Baltimore yesterday, and only the immediate family of the bride were present at the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Gibier left immediately for a Northern trip. They will reside in New York.

Hanchett—Mather.

The wedding of Miss Grace Mather, daughter of the late S. Talmage Mather, and Dr. Henry G. Hanchett the musician took place at 2:30 P. M. yesterday in the Collegiate Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe. The bride's mother, Mrs. S. T. Mather, gave her away. Miss May Flower was the maid of honor and R. H. Woodman acted as best man.

Ginna—Wynne.

Miss Helen R. Wynne, niece of Miss Helen Brady of 150 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was married on Monday evening to James E. Ginna in the Church of St. Francis Xavier by the Rev. Father Hickey. Miss Ida May Wynne was the bridesmaid and Joseph L. Driscoll was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's aunt.

A Double Wedding in Brooklyn.

A double wedding took place last night at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Gertrude Florence Feltman was married to David Karlsruher, and Miss Evelyn Addie Feltman to Philip Karlsruher. The brides are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feltman of 753 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and the bridegrooms the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Karlsruher, also of Brooklyn. The Rev. Godfrey Taubenhaus of the State Street Synagogue performed both ceremonies. Miss Carrie Karlsruher, sister of the bridegrooms, was maid of honor, and Miss Bertha Ehrlich, Miss Carrie Kuh, Miss Jennie Karlsruher, and Miss Charlotte Kuh were bridesmaids. A wedding supper followed the two marriages.

An interesting fact in the case was that Philip Karlsruher was the first to make the acquaintance of the Misses Feltman, and for some time while he was calling at their home it was uncertain which one he paid attention to. He brought his brother to call last New Year's Day, and the double engagement was announced shortly afterward. Both couples left for the South, and will live in Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on their return.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The Fourth Concert Given Last Night at Mendelssohn Hall.

The fourth concert of the sixth season in New York of the Kneisel Quartet took place last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Schumann's A major quartet, Saint-Saëns's piano quartet, opus 41, and the third of Beethoven's Rasomouffsky quartets. The Kneisel players had the assistance of Miss Mabel Phipps, pianist, in the composition of the French writer. The audience filled the hall, and was most emphatic in its demonstrations of approval. Especially warm was the applause after the scherzo of the piano quartet and at the close of the concert, when the four members of the quartet were warmly recalled. Large audiences and enthusiasm are the rule now at concerts of the Kneisel Quartet. It is not so long ago that this public seemed to be quite blind to the merits of this admirable organization. But now that the excellence of their entertainments has become a generally accepted fact, it is quite plain that New York is not without a sufficient number of lovers of the most refined form of instrumental music to make these concerts a constant feature of our seasons. The public is to be congratulated on its good taste.

Last night's concert proceeded on the high artistic level to which the Kneisel men have accustomed us. The Schumann quartet was played with consummate grace, with lovely feeling, and with high finish, albeit the execrable state of the atmosphere was very unfavorable to the sonority of the instruments, and made some scratches unavoidable. The performance of the Beethoven quartet was notable for its insight and for its splendid strength. There was a vast amount of spirit in the delivery of the last movement, and it was this that warmed up the audience to its final burst of applause.

Miss Phipps, who was heard in the Saint-Saëns number, made a favorable impression. It is seldom that fault has to be found with a chamber music pianist for restraint, but the truth is that Miss Phipps erred frequently in repressing the sonority of her instrument so that the strings overbalanced it. On the other hand, she much more frequently hit the true balance, so that in most of the quartet there was much greater homogeneity of tone than is usually heard in performances of piano quartets. The lady's tone coloring was not notable for variety, but it was always pretty, and her playing was clean, crisp, and rhythmical throughout. In the scherzo the clearness and daintiness of her touch were most admirably placed, and the result was an effect altogether charming.

A Bill to Aid the Actors' Fund.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Cantor today introduced a bill, prepared at the instance of the Actors' Fund of America, which provides that one-half of the license fee of $500 paid by theatres in New York City shall be given to the Actors' Fund.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Weber & Fields have decided to star Charles Ross next year in high-class comedy on the lines of John Drew's attractions, and have him appear in first-class theatres.

The matinée to be given to-morrow at Hoyt's Theatre by the Stanhope-Wheatcroft School will be unique in that the four one-act plays to be presented are all by one author, Alice Yates Grant.

Augustin Daly has added another clever member to his company in Miss Belle Harper, one of the débutantes in "Lilli Tse," now being presented at Daly's as a curtain raiser to "The Country Girl."

For his concert at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Saturday evening, Feb. 26, Director Fanciulli has secured as soloists Signor Giacomo Quintano, W. Paris Chambers, Signor Alberto de Bassini, Signor Giannini, and Miss Helen Jenynge.

Thomas Shea, business manager of the Empire Theatre, was taken sick yesterday during the matinée and compelled to go under the doctor's care. He is suffering from a severe cold. During his absence the theatre will be under Alf Hayman's direction.

Another performance of "Adelaide," with David Bispham, Julie Opp, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Perry Averill, and Miss de Treville comprising the cast, will be given in connection with a Beethoven matinée at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday, March 8.

Augustus Pitou has made arrangements for the appearance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on March 7 of Walter Jones, and his newly organized company of "In Gay New York." This will be Mr. Jones's first appearance in New York since he assumed the management of the piece.

George Lederer will sail for this country next Saturday on the American Line steamer St. Paul. He will remain here two weeks and then take the entire "Belle of New York" Company over to London. After producing the play at the Shaftesbury Theatre Mr. Lederer will return here to prepare for the production of his Summer review, which is being written abroad by McClelland and Kerker.

The receipts of the theatres for the two performances yesterday exceeded those of any other holiday for a year past. Nearly every playhouse had a group of speculators around the entrance asking fabulous prices for the seats they held. There was not a vacant seat at any of the houses where Charles Frohman had attractions. The American and Broadway were filled to overflowing both at the matinée and evening performances. Wallacks, the Bijou, the Lyceum, and Daly's were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the receipts were big at Koster & Bial's. National airs were played in all places of entertainment, and were everywhere received with patriotic enthusiasm.

Mr. Sousa has arranged to give a series of three Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House March 27, April 3 and 10. These concerts, it is understood, will be under the direction of Max Hirsch, who will represent the Maurice Grau Opera Company. In May, shortly before his departure for Europe, Mr. Sousa will give a grand spectacular production at the Metropolitan, under the title of "The Trooping of the Colors. The flags of nearly every nation will be represented in it, and it will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever produced in this country. The company, including chorus, band, and soldiers, will number over 300 persons. It will be preceded by his regular band concert.

The Woman's Hotel Company.

Over $100,000 has been subscribed for the Woman's Hotel Company by John S. Kennedy, Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, William F. Cochran, and others. The object of this corporation, as previously explained, is to purchase land in this city and to erect one or more hotels for the exclusive use of self-supporting women. The capital of the company is to be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. So nearly $900,000 remains to be subscribed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Mulligan.

John Mulligan, President of the Connecticut River Railroad, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday at the age of seventy-eight years. He had been ill with diabetes for several months. Mr. Mulligan was known as a thoroughly trained and efficient railroad man. He had worked his way up through almost every grade in the mechanical and operating departments of railroading. Mr. Mulligan was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12, 1820. Receiving a limited common school education, he served an apprenticeship early in life to Daniel Copeland, a Hartford builder of locomotives. Subsequently he worked under William Norris, then a noted locomotive builder in Philadelphia.

When he was about twenty-one years old Mr. Mulligan was engaged by Chester W. Chapin to run the steamer Phoenix on the Connecticut River between Hartford and Springfield. In 1842 the young man entered the service of the Western Railroad—now the Boston and Albany—as an engineer, and he continued to run locomotives for about ten years. He was ambitious and studious and constantly improved his mind. In 1852 he was appointed master mechanic of the Connecticut River Railroad. A few years afterward Mr. Mulligan's duties were increased and he was made acting superintendent as well as master mechanic of the road. He became superintendent in 1872, and succeeded N. A. Leonard as President in 1890. With the acquisition of the Connecticut River Road by the Boston and Maine in 1893, Mr. Mulligan's active authority ceased, although he continued to hold the office of President of the old corporation. For several years he was President of the Hampden Savings Bank, and a Director of the Chapin National Bank in Springfield.

Senator Augustine Hellmund.

Augustine Hellmund of Caracas, Venezuela, and a member of the Senate of that republic, died at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel early yesterday morning. He had been sick for two weeks with kidney trouble.

Mr. Hellmund came to this country Jan. 1 with his wife, and she was with him when he died. He was thirty-five years of age. Four of their children are at school in Paris.

Mr. Hellmund was the son of Nicholas Frederick Hellmund, the Dutch Consul at Caracas, and the grandson of the Venezuelan liberator, José Antonio Paez. His uncle was the late Ramon Paez, who was Consul General for Venezuela in this city for some time. Mr. Hellmund was born in Caracas and educated in Europe. He was a graduate medical doctor, but never practiced. Mrs. Hellmund's maiden name was Isabelle Soto, and she is the daughter of one of the leading citizens of Caracas.

The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, and will be embalmed and placed in a vault until relatives who have been telegraphed for arrive from Caracas, when it will be removed to that city for burial.

Helen Seagrave Apestegula.

News of the death of Helen Seagrave Apestegula, wife of the Marquis Julio J. Apestegula, in Madrid, Spain, last Monday, was received here on the evening of that day, by her father, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent. The Marquise was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vincent, and was born in Poughkeepsie in October, 1859. She was married to Julio J. Apestegula at her father's home in this city in 1880 and proceeded at once to Spain, where she resided for several years. The Marquis became the owner of a plantation in Cuba, and he and his young wife went there to reside. The subject of this sketch remained in Cuba about seven years and returned to Madrid about eight months ago, taking her four children with her. She was in good health when she left Cuba, but contracted a cold in Madrid, and died from a severe attack of pneumonia. The Marquis Apestegula is still on his Cuban plantation. He was formerly a resident of this city, having spent nearly his entire boyhood here attending school.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Marquis de Apestegula, leader of the Spanish Conservatives in Cuba, has received dispatches of condolence to-day from United States Minister Woodford, Gen. Polavieja, and others upon the sudden death of the Marquise, his wife. She was Miss Ellen Vincent of New York City, and was much beloved here for her amiability and charity.

Alfred Ogden.

Alfred Ogden of the old New York family of that name died yesterday at his residence, 361 West Twentieth Street. He was born in this city in 1815, and studied in Columbia College. He engaged in the insurance business, and became Vice President of the Oriental Insurance Company, and held that office until the company went out of existence, in 1886. Then his health became impaired, and he had since lived in retirement. He leaves a widow and two sons. The funeral services will be held on Friday in Trinity Chapel, and the remains will be buried in Trinity Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

A. B. BARTMAN, the banjoist, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. He had been confined to the institution several weeks, suffering from gastritis. He lived at 1,544 Broadway, and will be buried from there to-morrow. He leaves a widow.

AUSTIN GOLLAHER died yesterday at Hodginville, Ky., aged ninety-three years. Gollaher was the boyhood companion of Abraham Lincoln. They were born on adjoining farms and attended school together. Gollaher, at the risk of his own life, once saved Lincoln from drowning.

CHARLES W. DAY died in Honolulu, Feb. 15, aged sixty-four years. He was born in Buffalo, and was in business in Chicago for more than thirty years. He left Chicago in 1891 and went to Honolulu. Besides a wife, he leaves a son, Dr. Francis R. Day, of Honolulu, who is at present with President Dole in the United States.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. SIEGERT in South America for his private use, is the best appetizing tonic. Accept no other.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonic is the best table water.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

MARRIED.

BERESFORD—ISELIN.—On Monday, Feb. 21, by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, John George, second son of the late Col. Beresford, Royal Artillery, of Woodhouse, County Waterford, Ireland, to Emilie Eleanora, youngest daughter of Adrian Iselin.

HANCHETT—MATHER.—At the West End Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898, by the Rev. E. B. Coe, D. D., Grace, daughter of the late S. Talmage Mather, to Dr. Henry G. Hanchett.

MILBANK—BLAKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898, by the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer of New Haven, Frances Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Blake of Yonkers, to Nichols Milbank.

DIED.

APEZTEGUIA.—At Madrid, Spain, Feb. 21, Helen Seagrave, wife of Marquis Julio J. Apezteguia, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent of this city.

BLANCK.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, William F. Blanck, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, and the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Clinton Place and Grand Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 6:30 P. M. Anderson Street Station of New Jersey and New York Railroad.

BOND.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Hotel Gerlach, Capt. Robert Bond of the American Steamship Company.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., Thursday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ENO.—On Monday, Feb. 21, at his residence, 32 5th Av., Amos R. Eno, in the 88th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FOOTE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 21, Harriet Augusta, widow of Justus Battle Foote.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Wight, 189 Baltic St., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

HATCH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898, Dorothy Edith, beloved infant daughter of Robert H. and Ella P. Hatch.

Funeral private.

HITCHINGS.—At Gravesend, Feb. 21, Catherine N., widow of the late Benjamin G. Hitchings.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the old homestead, Gravesend, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet cars of Brighton Beach or Nassau Electric Railroad at King's Highway.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, 1898, Alfred Ogden, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock.

PETERSON.—On Feb. 19, at his residence, 656 Madison Avenue, Dr. Wilson Peterson, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at ten o'clock A. M.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 365 West End Av., on Feb. 22, Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, son of the late Samuel Wyllys Pomeroy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Atlantic Monthly
MARCH, 1898

THE SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE OF JAPAN
K. Mitsukuri
A novel and picturesque account of daily life in the Japanese home and Japanese society.

ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISIS
J. N. Larned
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ENGLISH AS AGAINST FRENCH LITERATURE
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A study in municipal efficiency; a comparison with other cities.

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THE CURRENCY QUESTION.
G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers.
New York, Cloth, 50c.; Paper, 25c.

From Editorial in N. Y. Evening Post, February 15, 1898.

"In New York we find all the potent influences shaping themselves to smooth the pathway of the Sound-Money Democrats back to the accustomed fold. Mr. Perry Belmont has contributed his quota to that end by publishing a small book entitled 'Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils.' This brochure contains a great deal of truth. It presents in a forcible manner the fact that our present currency entanglement and all the panics and bond issues that have resulted from it have been due to Republican action in the first place and Republican inaction in the next place.

"Mr. Belmont follows the line of tactics marked out by Mr. Tilden in the Democratic platform of 1876. He is preparing for the Democrats of New York a common meeting place which they can never find on the platform of 16 to 1. How far he will succeed cannot be predicted now, but it will be well for the Republicans in Washington to deprive him of the arguments he depends upon, by doing something at the present session of Congress to reform the currency."

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Have you read the new novel, **Maylou?** It is the most powerful novel of the year.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 22.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ACKERMAN, Pauline, St. Francis's Hospital	17	20
ARNOLD, Charles G., 214 E. 10th St.	19	19
AHNS, Freda, 155 Worth St.	16	20
BROAD, Thomas, 156 E. 129th St.	34	21
BIEHL, Jacob, 333 W. 41st St.	70	21
BADOLTI, Maria, 362 Broome St.	2	21
BRITTON, John, 1,083 1st Av.	1	21
BRENNECKE, Anna E., 2,473 8th Av.	5	20
BAUGH, James H., 119 E. 84th St.	46	20
BOWMAN, Archibald, 344 W. 41st St.	89	21
BRANER, Abraham, 176 Delancey St.	3	22
BARTMAN, Arthur B., 1,544 B'way.	42	22
CANDE, Alice, 130 Leonard St.	3	20
CASEY, Margaret, 336 E. 48th St.	56	20
CALLAHAN, Ellen, 1,905 2d Av.	68	20
DANERI, Louis, 601 1st Av.	44	20
DANKS, Victoria, 418 E. 18th St.	44	19
DONAHUE, Edward, 512 W. 26th St.	1	21
DEPPE, Carl, 305 E. 76th St.	59	19
DOUGHERTY, Margaret, 317 E. 12th.	64	20
FURRER, Amelia R., 185 7th St.	2	21
FRANKLE, Bessie, 197 E. 3d St.	30	20
FROMMER, Florence, 248 W. 67th St.	1	20
FRANK, Myriam, 2,326 2d Av.	88	22
GRECCO, Rose, 2 Franklin St.	3	20
GRACE, Bridget M., 41 3d Av.	70	19
GAYNOR, Frances, 300 E. 29th St.	6	20
GRUNDEL, Augusta, 625 E. 12th St.	1	20
GODDARD, George W., 54 8th Av.	70	20
GILLIN, Patrick, 201 Lexington Av.	23	21
HOUSMANN, Rachel, Nursery and Child's Hospital	3	19
HAGUE, Mary M., 108 E. 40th St.	51	14
HAMERSLOUGH, Harriet, 241 E. 84th	27	20
HAMBURGER, Jacob, 237 W. 126th.	44	21
HOHNER, Philip, 317 E. 109th St.	30	19
HELLMUND, Augustin, Hotel Astoria	37	22
ISNER, May, 373 Greenwich St.	7	20
JOHNSON, Rose, 126 Clinton St.	75	20
KOEHLER, Walter, 32 W. 135th St.	1	21
KLOCHSKI, Lena, 13 Forsyth St.	29	21
KELLEHER, James, 219 Park Row.	50	20
KEMPF, John, 492 9th Av.	23	19
KASPE, Julia, 80 Henry St.	2	21
KOSHEVITZ, Joseph, 19 Chrystie St.	52	22
KATZENELSON, Harry, 318 Cherry St.	20	21
LEE, Walter, 327 W. 39th St.	27	21
LANG, Frederick, 420 E. 15th St.	1	21
LEONARD, William E., Albany Flats	2	21
LISSAK, Ruye, 243 Delancey St.	77	22
LIMKAUF, Herman J., 164 W. 95th.	66	21
MUCKLOW, Annie, 252 1st Av.	42	20
MURRAY, Mary, 424 W. 26th St.	60	21
MURSCH, Anna, 265 William St.	7	21
MILLER, Caroline, 308 E. 56th St.	4	19
MORRIS, Augusta, 136 W. 83d St.	74	20
MOORE, Patrick H., 107 E. 90th St.	50	19
MILLIGAN, Francis J., 521 W. 39th.	1	20
McCARRAN, Margaret, 1,461 Mad. Av.	87	21
McCORMACK, Elizabeth, 401 W. 34th	3	20
NORTON, William, 325 E. 5th St.	3	21
O'KIEFFE, Ann, 418 W. 51st St.	67	19
O'BRIEN, William, 224 E. 34th St.	56	21
PAPENBERG, William A., 234 Eldridge St.	51	21
PHILLIPS, John W., 262 W. 19th St.	40	21
PHILLIPS, Sarah, 120 W. 129th St.	68	21
RUPPITETTI, Attilio, 101 Park St.	2	20
ROMEO, Maria, 309 E. 113th St.	2	21
RAU, Pauline A., 1,506 Lexington Av.	47	20
REED, James L. C., 200 W. 83d St.	10	21
RYAN, John, 1,064 3d Av.	82	20
ROWE, Catharine, 249 Avenue B.	49	21
STIPEK, Frantiska, 482 E. 74th St.	86	20
STRADE, Bertha, 773 2d Av.	2	20
SCHULZ, Gustav, 185 4th St.	30	21
SAVORAL, Edward, 612 2d Av.	70	21
SAXTON, Hannah, 224 E. 47th St.	38	20
SHEEHAN, James, 401 E. 14th St.	40	20
SAMMON, Mary, 668 Water St.	64	21
STERN, Clara, 133 E. 4th St.	54	20
SPIRO, Abraham, 207 E. 95th St.	4	21
STAMLER, Andrew, 89 Market St.	26	21
THEURET, Silvie, 194 9th Av.	69	19
ULRICH, Emil, 408 E. 6th St.	24	21
VAN TASSELL, Mary E., 117 E. 121st	38	18
VAN POPPEL, Caroline, 51 Macdougal St.	60	21
VASSALO, Miche, 145 Hester St.	1	22
WOOD, Mary, 338 W. 49th St.	36	20
WARNEKE, Charles, 564 W. 49th St.	47	19
WEBBER, George V., 265 1st Av.	70	22
WAYNE, Charles, 246 W. 47th St.	53	21
Brooklyn.		
ARNOLD, Harriet R., 234 Warren St.	77	20
ADRIAN, Peter, 223 S. 2d St.	49	21
BRISBOIS, Joseph L., 248 Boerum St.	1	21
BUNTING, Anne C., 331 Bergen St.	2	20
CASSIDY, Elizabeth, 95 S. 9th St.	44	20
COYLE, William W., 555 Jefferson Av.	70	20
COLES, Samuel, Kings County Hospital	80	20
DIPAZZO, Cosmo, 1,252 Gates Av.	1	21
DISBROW, Ellen C., 281 Ryerson St.	58	21
DEVINE, John, 49 Bridge St.	1	22
DENGLA, Leonada, Brooklyn Hospital	8	21
FORREST, Alice C., 29 Reid Av.	34	21
FAY, Ellen, 196 Shepherd Av.	50	21
GRAHAM, Grace, St. John's Hospital	19	19
HARRIS, Ann, 817 Dean St.	65	20
HOLDERIED, Winifred, Battery Place and 94th St.	37	20
KELLS, John, 63 Walworth St.	37	21
KELLY, John, 91 Sanford St.	1	21
KNOWLES, William, 893 De Kalb Av.	9	22
KELEHER, Margaret V., 3,048 Fulton St.	29	20
KENNEL, Louis, 211 McDonough St.	40	20
KING, Blanche M., 190 Georgia Av.	1	21
KUNTZ, Emilie, 2,468 E. Parkway	59	21
KLUDT, Henry, 58 Fulton St.	51	18
KELLY, Peter, 357 1st St.	72	19
KIRCHER, John, Evangelical Home.	72	21
LAVITSKI, Annie, 71 N. 1st St.	1	22
LALLY, Patrick, 90 Dikeman St.	84	21
MACKENZIE, James R., 164 23d St.	1	20
MILES, Rebecca E., 488 Lexington Av.	43	20
MOHR, Henry G., 326 Stockton St.	1	20
McDERMOTT, Patrick, 39 N. Elliot Place	1	22
NEWBERRY, Margaret, 6 Manhassett Place	17	21
PENDER, Michael, 278 1st St.	66	20
PAGANUCCI, Katie, 158 Prospect St.	8	20
ROTH, Anna R., 172A 26th St.	44	20
SMITH, Edwin A., 113 Eagle St.	1	20
SUTLIFF, John C., 216 Penn St.	86	21
SMITH, Georgina C., 125 India St.	18	20
SEIBEL, Charles E., 54 Frost St.	55	21
TERRY, Alfred, 78 Schaffer St.	56	19
[illegible]MPSON, John, 175 Conover St.	64	21
TZEPLO, Mary, 56 Grand St.	1	21
WINKLEHAUS, Jacob, 12 Garden St.	54	20
WHITE, Alleyne A., 194 Guernsey St.	1	20
WILLIAMS, Katie, 174 Van Sicklen Av.	18	20

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KAPIOLANI DEEDS HER ESTATE.

Queen Dowager of Hawaii Turns It Over to Her Nephews.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15.—One of the largest realty transfers recorded on this island was made Feb. 11 when Queen Dowager Kapiolani deeded in fee simple to her nephews, Princes David and Cupid Kawanahoa, all her property, both real and personal.

The exact value of Kapiolani's estate is unknown. The Queen Dowager receives no consideration. In the transfer it is stipulated that the Princes will pay all outstanding debts against their aunt, including a mortgage on the property. She is also to receive the sum of $1,000 a month during the remaining years of her life.

Kapiolani made the transfer for two reasons. One is that her nephews, who were made Princes by the late King Kalakaua, should have something more than their titles, and, as Kapiolani has had two strokes of paralysis, and as her nephews, who are her favorites, would be the heirs of her estate, she preferred to turn the property over to them while she is alive.

Sage Memorial Service at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Memorial services were held to-day at Cornell University in honor of the late Henry William Sage, one of the university's greatest benefactors. The programme included remarks by President Schurman, a memorial address by Judge Francis M. Finch of Cornell, an address on Mr. Sage and coeducation at Cornell by Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, and an address by Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto on Mr. Sage and liberal culture at Cornell, and another on Mr. Sage and religious life at Cornell by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Dates of Sale } Afternoons of to-morrow, Feb. 24, 25, and 26, at the American Art Galleries, and Friday Evening of Feb. 25 at Chickering Hall.

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AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
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MR. SHERMAN'S CONDITION

The Secretary of State Busy with Private Matters and Unable to Handle Public Affairs.

WORK DONE BY ASSISTANTS

Forgets Foreign Representatives and Their Business, but Always Remembers to Draw His Pay the Day It Is Due.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary of State Sherman is ill, and is at home, but the business of the Department of State goes on just as it has been going for some months. Assistant Secretary Day is conducting about all the business of prime importance, and is short-handed. Assistant Secretary Cridler has gone to Paris on business connected with the coming international exposition, and Assistant Secretary Adee devotes his time chiefly to Oriental affairs, with which his experience enables him to deal with familiarity.

When Secretary Sherman returns to his post, it will be to resume the occupation with which he has beguiled most of his time since he took the leading place in the Cabinet of President McKinley. His desk is littered with papers, but those who are frequent visitors to the apartment say that these papers are not documents of State importance, but communications regarding the real estate affairs of Mr. Sherman, which are extensive and of a character to engross much of his time and interest.

Interrupted by Public Matters.

Now and then he is interrupted in the consideration of rents, leases, and sales to sign papers sent in from other offices of the department to be made officially complete by his signature. Sometimes he looks over these papers, but most of them receive his signature without scrutiny of their contents.

Soon after Mr. Sherman became Secretary of State foreign representatives were sometimes very much embarrassed by discovering that they and the matters upon which they had discoursed at length the day before had quite passed out of the recollection of the Secretary on their second visit. Explanations soon made matters seem quite plain, however, and lately it has been the custom for diplomatic officers to call upon the Secretary, pay their respects, and then seek Mr. Day or Mr. Cridler or Mr. Adee to secure attention to the business in hand.

The apparent difficulty on the part of the Secretary of fixing the names or business of visitors has ceased to be commented upon because it has become so much a matter of course. A newspaper man whose duties make it necessary for him to see the Secretary frequently has been introduced to him at least twenty times, and the Secretary still receives him with the same lack of recognition with which he was met in March, 1896, although the reporter has been acquainted with Mr. Sherman many years.

Forgot Where Bryan Was.

A gentleman who called upon Mr. Sherman within a fortnight tells of a little conversation he had with him. Several subjects were talked about, and at last the visitor to the Secretary said to Mr. Sherman: "I am glad to see that you have obtained a man for the Brazilian mission." The Secretary made no reply. Then added the visitor: "I suppose Mr. Bryan will prove quite satisfactory at Rio?" The Secretary looked up kindly, but with an uncertain look in his eye. "Bryan?" he queried; "but that's the name of the man we sent to China." Bryan had been named for China and transferred.

Judge Day has had some difficulty in impressing persons having business with him, and particularly the members of the Diplomatic Corps, that it is with him, and not with Mr. Sherman, that serious business is to be conducted. He has had all the troublesome Spanish correspondence about the de Lome affair to attend to. All dispatches from Consul General Lee now come addressed to Assistant Secretary Day, and all messages from the department to Lee and to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, come from Day. Now and then, when it is desired to secure the signature of the Secretary, he may be found in his big central room, talking with some old friends or some visitors from Congress, whose society he appears to enjoy in a languid way.

A Useful Secretary.

His secretary, Mr. Babcock, who has been with him many years, is helpful in reminding him of the names and business of some of the callers and in helping him to connect them with business about which the Secretary may be a trifle forgetful and needing to be reminded of the points at issue.

Thursday is diplomatic day. Every Thursday Mr. Sherman is in his room to receive the formal calls of those representatives who feel constrained, by business necessities, or a regard for the conventionalities of diplomatic life, to renew their assurances to the head of the department. In this formal reception Mr. Babcock reminds him of the names of the Ministers with whom he has had such brief acquaintance that it is with difficulty he remembers their names and the matters that most interest them. Of late these visitors satisfy themselves with mere exchanges of compliments with the Secretary, and transact further business with Mr. Day or Mr. Adee.

Except when indisposed, as he has been for several days, the Secretary is quite an early visitor to his office. None of the Secretaries arrives before him, and none of them leaves with the same promptness at 4 o'clock.

Attends to Minor Business.

About some of the cases before the department he evinces abundance of interest, taking the portfolio of references to the Cabinet meeting and appearing to be acquainted with the status of some matters in hand. But in no event does he ever get hold of any paper pertaining to subjects most engrossing public attention. That drudgery and care is borne by men younger and capable of greater and more prolonged application than is to be expected from Secretary Sherman.

It is understood at the department, among the lesser officers, that efforts have been made to make Mr. Sherman aware of the readiness of the President to put in another occupant, if the incumbent at any time wearies of the office. From the outside has come the response that the Secretary would be very willing to forego the honor of being Secretary of State if to drop the honor did not also include the dropping of the salary. Mr. Sherman has never forgotten pay day or to accept his warrant. Indeed, about all transactions in which the representative of value is involved Mr. Sherman is reported to be sufficiently keen and exacting.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary Sherman Superseded.

In connection with recent negotiations with Spain growing out of the famous de Lome incident, one has seldom heard the name of Mr. Sherman mentioned. This is for the reason that Judge Day has been in sole charge of the affair. Mr. Sherman has had absolutely nothing to do with it.

There is something pathetic in the spectacle which Mr. Sherman presents at this juncture, especially in view of the commanding influence which he has long exercised upon the councils of his party. Without the power to grasp important issues with the quick and vigorous insight which once characterized him, it must be a matter of regret to the friends of the aged statesman that he was ever prevailed upon to accept the office of Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet. But for the remorseless greed of the present junior Senator from Ohio, who needed to be rewarded for his political leadership in the late campaign, Mr. Sherman might still be occupying his useful seat in the United States Senate instead of suffering the intense humiliation which his present office has brought upon his gray hairs and enfeebled energies.

For the complete manner in which he has been shelved and ignored by the party to which he has given the best years of his life, Mr. Sherman is indebted to Senator Hanna of Ohio.

The next move on the political chessboard will be the resignation of Mr. Sherman and the elevation of Judge David T. Day to the office of Secretary of State.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sherman and Day.

The international aspects of the de Lome incident and the destruction of the battleship Maine have absorbed public attention to the exclusion of everything else, but another feature of considerable interest is the evidence they afford of the practical withdrawal of the Hon. John Sherman from active participation in public affairs. Although he is still Secretary of State, his name has not appeared at any stage of either of these important incidents, the delicate negotiations having been conducted entirely by the Assistant Secretary, Judge Day. It is probable that this event will mark Mr. Sherman's practical retirement from public life, for he will hardly care to retain nominal possession of an office whose important duties are performed by another and whose responsibilities he is not asked to share. It is not to be supposed for a moment that this situation argues any unkind feeling or disrespect for Mr. Sherman, for President McKinley doubtless has too high an appreciation of his distinguished career and public service to subject him to needless humiliation or any "freezing-out" process. If it has any distinct meaning it is that Mr. Sherman has become incapacitated by the infirmities of age, or perhaps of temperament or temper, to be intrusted with the management of international incidents so full of gravity and danger as those referred to. In fact, his late correspondence with Lord Salisbury regarding the Bering Sea fisheries was rather more brusque and bristling in style than diplomatic usage would warrant, yet that case did not involve any elements of real danger. These Spanish incidents have been full of it, and a slight error of judgment or temper might have proved very serious. The Administration could not afford knowingly to take even a slight risk of such an error, and if there was reason to think or fear that Mr. Sherman was not equal to the management of these matters it would not have been right to leave it in his hands. To what extent he has been a party to his practical retirement or overslaughing for the time being, whether he has assented or protested, may never be known, but the fact is apparent, and it probably marks the virtual conclusion of Mr. Sherman's public career. Under the circumstances, it will not be surprising if he should soon tender his resignation, and in that case Judge Day will doubtless become Secretary of State.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Resignation Rumor.

The Sherman resignation rumor is again in circulation. And it is just as true as it ever was.—Ohio State Journal.

Sad Ending for a Brilliant Career.

Good day, John Sherman. You have rounded out your public career by allowing yourself to be used as an agent for the promotion of Mr. Hanna. You draw the salary and enjoy the title of Secretary of State, but you are utterly ignored. It is a sad ending for a brilliant career.—Omaha World-Herald.

No Responsible Secretary.

This is the first time in its history that the United States, at so critical a juncture, has had no responsible Secretary of State.—Providence Journal.

Worth Pondering.

The Providence Journal remarks that "this is the first time in its history that the United States, at so critical a juncture, has had no responsible Secretary of State." "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." More's the pity when there is reflection upon the causes that have brought it about. A political intrigue has taken one of the venerated men of the nation from the seat in the Senate which he had long adorned, and where he was still respected, to place him in a position in which the lack of confidence in his capacity on the part of the President is made, day by day, conspicuous to the country. It is something very like a gratuitous indignity. The Providence Journal is right in saying that there is no parallel to it. To prophesy that there would never be another, in view of what has been seen, would perhaps be hazardous, but it is fervently to be hoped that the prediction can safely be made.—Boston Herald.

A Mournful and Suggestive Fact.

It is certainly a mournful and suggestive fact that Secretary Sherman has dropped utterly out of sight in these stirring times, when his former vigor of intellect and fearlessness of utterance would have found admirable opportunity for action. Whether his disability is temporary or permanent it is certainly unfortunate, and can hardly fail to call out comment of some sort from the observant and intelligent public.—Bridgeport Standard.

He Should Retire.

The impression that John Sherman should retire from the McKinley Cabinet is becoming general. He is not only a mere figurehead, but a very humiliating one. It is a shame to practically make sport of his physical infirmities by longer allowing him to imagine that he is the head of the State Department.—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

A Mere Figurehead.

Poor John Sherman. For the first time in this country in a more or less critical time of excitement the Secretary of State is practically a mere figurehead.—Boston Globe.

Not Figuring in Things.

Poor old John Sherman seems to have been literally snuffed out. He is not figuring in things at all.—Atlanta Constitution, Feb. 18.

Head Only in Name.

The conspicuous absence of any mention of John Sherman's name in connection with the Maine incident tends to confirm the impression that the venerable Secretary is the head of the State Department only in name. There have been frequent rumors of that sort, since the formation of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, but there was a natural disinclination to credit them. It was difficult to harmonize such a theory with the splendid ability of Mr. Sherman as he was once known to the public. There is now reason to fear that the powers of this remarkable man are declining, and that the President has good and sufficient cause for intrusting to Judge Day the intricate problems in diplomacy which have recently arisen.—Kansas City Star.

Has He Retired?

By the way, has our Secretary of State been retired absolutely?—Richmond Dispatch.

A Great Humorist.

The Hon. John Sherman is showing himself to be the greatest humorist in America. The joke he is playing on Mack and Mark by not resigning is the funniest thing of the war period.—St. Louis Republic.

Ought to Know Him Better.

The friends of Secretary Sherman who are said to be urging him to resign ought to know Mr. Sherman better if they are intimate enough with him to be counted his friends.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OXFORD WILL NOT ACCEPT.

It Cannot Entertain the American Challenge for an International Athletic Contest.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says the Oxford University Athletic Club Committee has decided that it cannot entertain the challenge of the American universities for an international contest during the coming Summer.

Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Oxford University Athletic Club, confirms the report that the American challenge cannot be entertained by the committee of the club.

Brooklyns Will Train at Allaire.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club made arrangements yesterday whereby the players will take their preliminary practice at Allaire, N. J. The training ground is about six miles from Lakewood, where the New York team will train, and is an excellent spot for Spring practice. The team will be quartered at the Hall House. On days when the weather will not permit outdoor work the men will train in a large building near by. President Ebbets has secured James McMasters as coach. The players will report at Eastern Park on March 14, and will leave for Allaire the following day.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Speech Against the Hawaiian Annexation Made in the House by Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

IT WINS HEARTY APPLAUSE

Based on the Expectation that the Treaty Is Dead and that Annexation by Legislation Is to be Attempted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—While the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was before the House to-day Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) delivered an emphatic speech against the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Johnson in opening referred to the contest now on in the Senate over Hawaiian annexation, and said the friends and supporters of the treaty both inside and outside of the Senate were turning heaven and earth to secure its adoption, and that President McKinley was laboring to change the convictions of Senatorial opponents of the measure. He discussed the recent visit of President Dole and suggested that the Hawaiian nation, unlike the United States, had everything to gain and nothing to lose. He urged concentration of popular attention on the issue and the disabuse of the minds of the people of erroneous impressions, and asserted that the annexation project once understood, the American people would be quick to discover the danger involved in it, and so condemn it. "It will be buried," said Mr. Johnson, "beyond the possibility even of an ultimate resurrection." [Applause.]

"I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," Mr. Johnson continued, "because I believe the people of Hawaii are opposed to it. I am not to be confused by this special plea that the real sentiment of the people of the Sandwich Islands is only to be obtained from the views of those who assume to govern them. That, Sir, is the merest technicality. There is no room here for the application of narrow doctrine of estoppel.

"When it was charged in 1893, at the time when the republic succeeded the monarchy, that the revolution was aided by the interposition of American citizens, I did not believe it was true, and I denied it vigorously at the time, but the persistency with which this treaty of annexation is being pressed gives color to the accusation then made and which I then so earnestly denounced."

Mr. Johnson gave as one reason why he opposed annexation, the ignorance of the population of Hawaii. How long had it been, he asked, since Congress had passed a bill to keep out the ignorance of the Old World that it proposed to annex territory in which ignorance was the rule, not the exception? Congress had passed a Chinese Exclusion act, but now it was proposed to annex territory which contained a large Chinese population.

For another thing, Mr. Johnson said, he did not favor the holding of territory "under the shadow of the American flag." A colonial policy might be adapted to the nations of antiquity, but it would not do for a free country, which derived its power from the consent of the governed. It would be unwise and shortsighted if we should cut loose from all the traditions of the past and rashly embark on the unknown sea of territorial aggrandizement.

The Country's Policy Up to Date.

We had confined our expansion to contiguous territory in the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. In 1853, under Fillmore's Presidency, we had been wise enough and sensible enough to reject these very Hawaiian Islands. We also had rejected the proffer of the Mole of St. Thomas, and under the Administration of Gen. Grant Congress had voted down a proposition to purchase San Domingo. Only once had we departed from our rule—in the purchase of Alaska from Russia—and only the future could determine whether that had been a wise move. Possession of extraneous territory meant a constant source of irritation. The history of the world proved this.

It was urged, Mr. Johnson said, that the Sandwich Islands were the key to the Pacific. Their stategic importance was emphasized as if guns mounted there could command the Nicaragua Canal and the Pacific Coast thousands of miles away. The annexation of Hawaii would establish a bad precedent which we would be urged to follow at an early day. The appetite grew by what it fed upon. To-day the cry was "Give us Hawaii," to-morrow it would be "Give us Cuba," and the next day "Give us Samoa."

These appeals would all be justified by the pleasant sophistries which appealed to our vanity and cupidity, until at last we would find ourselves irretrievably committed to a policy unnecessary to the material happiness of our people, hurrying along a path which was strewn with the wrecks of empires and of nations. [Applause.]

Mr. Johnson did not deny that the acquisition of foreign territory had added to the prosperity of nations. But history showed it to have been ultimately a source of weakness. Cupidity bred oppression, it piled up taxes, it stirred up strife, it shed human blood, it was the first step toward dismemberment.

Shun the Example of England.

Let the nations of the Old World pursue this policy of aggrandizement to their hearts' content; let them saddle their people with debt, equip armies and navies, and shed oceans of blood. Let England boast, if she pleased, that the sun never sets upon her territory; but let us remember it never goes down upon the misery her policy has created. Her people starve in India. Let wars and rumors of war bring anxiety to the faces of her colonists, but let the flower of her colonies, which broke away from her domination 100 years ago, and which by pursuing the opposite policy has outstripped her, continue to stand as an example to the civilized world. While others sought war and its horrors, let us soothe our people with enduring peace. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

"We are in the infancy of our resources," said Mr. Johnson, "the morning of our material development. We shall be wise to develop our matchless country. The internal reforms which our country demand present a field broad enough to enlist our best efforts—the purification of the ballot, the crushing of the rings and trusts which plunder our people without stint, the restriction of immigration, the establishment of a fixed and stable standard of value, and the reform of our banking laws afford work for us to do.

Should Not Play the Bully.

"Let us not be known and execrated as the 'roystering bullies of the Western Hemisphere.' Our country is all powerful. The world concedes our strength.

"While I am proud of our navy I sometimes think that the powerful battleships we have built have bred feelings of intolerance and insolence. It is not more true that a plethoric treasury breeds public plunder than that a well-equipped army and navy rashly lead to friction and war. Let our equipment insure peace rather than provoke war. [Applause.]

"While it may seem that these remarks are premature, and that I have taken too firm a grip on the forelock of time, it is my purpose to sound the alarm, that the House and the country may understand the character of the proposition pending in the Senate.

"My information is that the treaty will fail in the Senate, but it will be supplanted by a joint resolution providing for the annexation of the islands. I do not doubt its passage by the Senate, and that it will come here. If the Senate fails to do its duty, let us, fresh from the people, exercise our high prerogative and send it to its doom. [Applause.]

"I trust God that it will not be made a party measure. With exalted patriotism and deliberate counsels, let us reach a conclusion worthy of this House and the country, and erect a safeguard for the future. If we turn from this temptation now and adhere to the right, twenty-five years of peace and prosperity will vindicate our patriotism and posterity will bless our memories. Let us have the moral courage to say 'No' to a policy which will lead, God alone knows where."

The demonstration which greeted the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech was one of the greatest and most spontaneous witnessed in this Congress. Many of the Republicans joined in it, and the galleries, which were crowded, gave evidences of approval. Members thronged about the Indiana member when he took his seat and warmly congratulated him.

HAWAIIAN LAWMAKERS WAIT.

The Legislature Disposed to See What Congress Proposes to Do.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15, via San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The Legislature of Hawaii will convene at noon to-morrow. After the executive message is read both houses will probably adjourn until the 21st. There is a disposition among the lawmakers to delay legislation until some decisive action is taken by Congress on the annexation treaty.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Curious Turn Given to the House Debate on the Provision Relating to Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House declined to support the motion of Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, that it adjourn out of respect to the birthday of Washington. It then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. The principal debate germane to the bill was on the provision creating an advisory board of nine Commissioners to the Paris Exposition to serve without compensation. Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) said it was discriminating against those who were not wealthy enough to serve without salary.

Mr. Cannon replied in a light vein, saying the general officers of the exposition who were to do the work were to have salaries. It had been represented to the committee that there were eminent citizens who would be glad to serve as Commissioners without salary. If it was not to cost anything the committee was willing to give a few eminent citizens "the yellow jacket and the peacock feather." Mr. Cannon said he was willing to strike out the provision for these nine Commissioners. The Commissioners to the Chicago Exposition had to be substantially eliminated, he said, to avert impending scandal.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) thought if Commissioners were to be appointed without pay it might lead to the selection of men who would represent special interests and lead to serious scandal.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) suggested that if the provision stood as recommended nine millionaires with special interests would go to Paris, amuse themselves, and attain social glory.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) in a brief speech expressed his contempt for this constant sneering at the men who had become rich and prosperous by helping to build up the resources of the country.

Mr. Robinson (Rep., Ind.,) asked if this commission would not be under suspicion of going to France as a monetary commission.

Mr. Walker contracted his brows, looked puzzled, then bowed profoundly. "Good morning," said he, and took his seat. The House roared with laughter.

Later in the day Mr. Walker had something to say in regard to unjust criticisms of wealthy men. His remarks were in reply to a speech by Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)

Mr. Simpson spoke of the tendency of the times to produce millionaires on the one hand and paupers on the other. Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) asked him if he would object to being a millionaire.

"I should not," replied Mr. Simpson, amid laughter. "I don't believe in playing the hypocrite. But that I am not a millionaire is evidence of my direct declination to take advantage of my fellow-man."

"If you were a millionaire I presume you would admit that there was some respectability among them?"

"Yes, I have no doubt I should add at least an air of respectability to them." [Laughter.]

Mr. Walker then took the floor and denounced the other side for its reiterated aspersions upon men of wealth. Turning to the Southern members he declared impulsively that he had given to the cause of education in the South more than all of them together had contributed.

"Figure it out," said he, with feeling, "and you will find I have given two dollars for every one you have contributed. I am tired of this abuse. I stand here in the integrity of an honest life. I have given away more than I now possess. You have driven me to this statement; now hang your heads in shame."

The Republicans heartily applauded Mr. Walker's remarks.

ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT.

Plan to Erect a Million Dollar Memorial in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Steps have been taken for the erection of a suitable monument in this city to the memory of the rank and file of the army and navy who served in the late war. The matter is in charge of the National Reunion Monument Association, of which Col. William H. Michael is President. The purpose is to raise $1,000,000 by popular subscription, and the promoters of the plan are confident of success.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the erection of a statue on public ground, and a similar resolution introduced in the House has been favorably acted on by the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee.

THE REVOLUTION'S DAUGHTERS.

Reports Read and Other Business at the Congress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Daughters of the American Revolution at the opening of to-day's session of their congress sang a hymn composed for the society by Mrs. John Bell Bouton and dedicated to the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of Cambridge, Mass.

The title of First Vice President General was abolished because it apparently indicated a discrimination in honor between the occupant of that office and the nineteen other Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, the Recording Secretary General, reported sixty-five charters issued during the year. Connecticut is the banner State in membership, while New York heads the list in the formation of new chapters. Jane Seymour, the Register General, reported that she had verified the papers of 3,080 applicants for membership during the year. The whole number of real Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers is now 268, and their average age ninety-one years.

It was ordered that a directory be published, taking the names and addresses of the officers and members of the congress as they appear on June 30 next.

Mrs. Avery, of Ohio presented, and the congress by a rising vote adopted, a resolution expressing its regret at the death of Miss Frances E. Willard, one of its members, and extending profound sympathy to the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

To-night was given up to an elaborate reception to the congress at the Arlington Hotel from 9 to 11 o'clock. President McKinley will receive the delegates at the White House Thursday afternoon.

Congressional Notes.

Gen. Henderson of Iowa has introduced in the House a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs made a favorable report yesterday on a bill for the relief of Major N. Ward Cady of the Second New York Mounted Rifles, who was court-martialed and dismissed from the service on account of impulsive language toward a superior officer. The bill merely removes the stigma of the sentence.

Representative Bennett of New York has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress the obstructions, if any, to navigation on Niagara River in New York, and whether the International Bridge over that river is a lawful structure and legally maintained, and whether it is an obstruction to navigation.

The Seawanhaka's Meet.

In the absence of the flag officers the second regular meeting of 1898 of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was held at the town house on East Twenty-second Street last night, was presided over by Henry W. Hayden, the senior Captain. The principal topic before the gathering was the popularity of the club's new class of 21-foot knockabouts. A communication was received from the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia relative to bringing the boats built from the same design that float their flag, to Oyster Bay during July or August for the purpose of sailing a series of races between representatives of the two clubs on Oyster Bay.

The Race Committee was instructed to invite the Philadelphians to send their fleet of knockabouts, which numbers ten, and also to state that the Seawanhaka Club will offer prizes for such contests. The Race Committee was also instructed to communicate with the Westchester Country Club, in which is enrolled nine boats of the new type, for the purpose of arranging three races, and to offer valuable prizes for these races, should they be arranged.

DOGS HOLD ROYAL SWAY

Crowds Surround the Exhibit at Madison Square Garden in Great Admiration.

BOSTON TERRIERS ADMIRED

They Are Favorites with the Women Visitors—Great Danes Wrestle, Turn Somersaults, and Walk the Tightrope—Special Class Judged.

Disagreeable weather had no terrors yesterday for admirers of the dog, for he held court in Madison Square Garden from early morning until late at night, and the crowds which surrounded him seemed never to grow less.

Since the show opened, the Boston terrier has grown in great favor, especially with the women visitors, for, while the dogs of this breed are in most cases gentle animals, and well broken as house dogs, yet they are sporty looking, and this is counted as one of their points of attractiveness by the women.

The day at the show was devoted almost entirely to judging the dogs in the special class, offered by the various dog clubs and by individuals. In the evening, when the judges had finished their work, a troupe of Great Danes was brought into the ring, and gave a clever exhibition. They were remarkably well trained, for they wrestled with one another, turned somersaults, and even balanced their unwieldy bodies well enough to cross a tight rope.

Among the visitors at the show were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Jule Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rouch, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins Cottonet, Miss Cottonet, Perry Tiffany, Reginald Ronalds, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Maxwell Stephenson, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Dudley Winthrop, Arthur Thompson, F. R. Hitchcock, Mme. Nordica, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., H. K. Bloodgood, and John McLean Nash.

The judging to-day will be in the winners' classes, which take the place of the old championship classes.

The following are the special awards made yesterday:

ENGLISH BLOODHOUNDS.

Club trophy offered by the English Bloodhound Club of America, for members only. Club trophy for best bloodhound, and gold medal for best dog, both won by Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury; gold medal for best bitch, won by S. B. Christy's Layswood Chorus; silver medals for best dog and best bitch puppies, won by Dr. Lougest's Margaret Catchpole, (bitch,) and same owner's Simon de Sudbury, (dog.)

Memorial Cup, offered by Mrs. A. R. Conkling, for best bloodhound, won by Dr. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury.

Prize of $20, offered by Westminster Kennel Club for best exhibit of four bloodhounds, won by Dr. Lougest.

MASTIFFS.

Westminster Challenge Cup and diploma, for best dog or bitch, won by Dr. Lougest's Black Prince Brampton; American Mastiff Club's Silver Challenge Cup and club diploma, for best American-bred dog or bitch, won by same dog; Taunton Gold Medal, for best American-bred Mastiff under two years, won by same owner's Stirling; Silver Challenge Cup, for best dog, won by Black Prince Brampton; Silver Challenge Cup and diploma, for best bitch, won by Dr. Lougest's Lady Diana; Silver Medal, for best dog or bitch, won by Dr. Lougest's John Bull; Old English Mastiff Club's Challenge Cup, for best dog or bitch, won by Stirling; Challenge Cup, for best mastiff bitch, won by Lady Diana.

Prize of $20, for best kennel exhibit of four, won by Dr. Lougest's kennels.

ST. BERNARDS.

Waters Challenge Cup for best American-bred dog or bitch, won by D. E. Waters's Lady Fenmore; silver medal for best American-bred dog, same owner's Alton; silver medal for American dog, opposite in coat, but of same sex as winner of Waters Cup, won by J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Royal Scarlet; Meisenheimer puppy bowl for best puppy, won by C. A. Pratt's La Queen; Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-dollar prize for best exhibit rough-coated St. Bernards, won by C. A. Pratt; club's prize of $20 for smooth-coated, D. E. Waters.

GREAT DANES.

Silver cup for best puppy dog, won by C. Busch's Nelson B.; silver cup for best puppy bitch, won by Miss A. V. Ditmas's Cleo; silver cup for best dog, novice, won by C. E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Inn; silver cup for best bitch, novice, won by C. H. Mantler's Prince Bismarck II.; silver cup for best junior dog, won by Sandor Vom Inn; silver cup for best junior bitch, won by W. R. Weiboldt, Jr.'s, Brunhilde Bismarck; silver cup for best dog or bitch, won by Sandor Vom Inn; silver medal and $10 in cash for best Great Dane, won by same dog; Westminster Kennel's prize of $20 for best exhibit of four, won by C. H. Mantler.

FOX TERRIERS.

The American Fox Terrier Club offered the following specials, open only to members, namely: $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier puppy, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; $5 for best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier puppy, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier in the novice classes, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; $5 for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier in the novice classes, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier in the junior classes, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; $5 for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier in the junior classes, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier in the free-for-all classes, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; $5 for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier in the free-for-all classes, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; the grand challenge cup, value $300, for the best fox terrier in the show, won by Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Veracity; the first division of the grand produce stakes for 1898, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; the stud dog stakes of 1898, won by the same dog.

G. W. H. Ritchie offered a loving cup, value $25, for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier, to be competed for at the Westminster Kennel Club and the Metropolitan Kennel Club shows, and to be won three times by the same exhibitor before becoming his absolute property, open to all, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back.

The Westminster Kennel Club offered $20 for the best exhibit of four smooth-coated fox terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd; $20 for the best exhibit of four wire-haired fox terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor, won by G. M. Carnochan.

BULL TERRIERS.

The Bull Terrier Club of America offered a challenge cup, value $100, for the best exhibit of four bull terriers exhibited by a member; the cup to be competed for annually at the Westchester Kennel Club Shows, and to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner—Won by F. F. Dole.

The National Greyhound Club offered the Tubby Hook challenge cup, for the best bull terrier dog; this cup to be the property of the person winning it three times, at shows designated by the National Greyhound Club, open to all—Won by Dr. Huydekoper's Cardona; the Deuteronomy Club's challenge cup for the best American-bred bull terrier, to be won three times by the same owner to become his property—Won by F. F. Dole's Starlight; the Pratt challenge cup, for the best bull terrier bitch and two of her produce, the produce only to be considered; to be won three times by the same owner to become his property; the produce not necessarily the property of the exhibitor—Won by A. Thompson's Pandora; the Waldorf-Astoria challenge cup, for the best pair of bull terriers, dog and bitch, the property of one owner; to be won three times by the same owner to become his property—Won by F. F. Dole; the Faversham produce stakes challenge cup, for the best bull terrier puppy, dog or bitch, in the produce stakes; to be won three times by the same owner to become his property—Won by W. Faversham's Frohman; the Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four bull terriers, entered and owned by one exhibitor—Won by F. F. Dole.

IRISH TERRIERS.

The Irish Terrier Club of America offered Grand Challenge Cup for Irish terrier dogs; won by Oliver Ames's Tory; Grand Challenge Cup for bitches, won by same owner's Rum; Home-bred Puppy Stakes, for Irish terriers, dogs, or bitches, won by G. C. Hammill's Hill Top Nora; $10 for best American-bred Irish terrier dog or bitch, won by Willmount Kennels' Briggs's Hot 'Un; $10 for best American-bred Irish terrier in the puppy classes, won by Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Spike; $10 for best American-bred Irish terrier in the junior classes, won by Willmount Kennels' Briggs's Hot 'Un; $10 for the best brace of American-bred Irish terriers, won by S. Van Schaick's Greenhorn; Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-dollar prize for best exhibit of four Irish terriers, won by Oliver Ames.

BEAGLES.

The National Beagle Club of America offered a gold medal for the best beagle, won by J. L. Kernochan's Parson; a silver medal for the best beagle of the opposite sex to the winner of the gold medal, won by same owner's Oronsay Matron; a bronze medal for the best beagle that has been placed in any recognized field trial in America, won by A. J. Purrinton's Millard R. The Hempstead Beagles offered the Pickhardt Cup for the best beagle bred by the exhibitor, cup to be competed for annually at the Westminster Kennel Club shows, and must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner, individual prize of $10 in money or plate added, open to all, won by Oronsay Matron. J. L. Kernochan offered the Juvenile Challenge Plate for the best beagle in puppy class, entered and owned by a member of the National Beagle Club of America, plate to be competed for annually at the Westminster Kennel Club shows, and must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner, individual shield added, won by J. L. Kernochan's Primate; the Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four beagles entered and owned by one exhibitor, won by J. L. Kernochan.

SPORTING SPANIELS.

The American Spaniel Club offered the following special prizes, open to members only: The Sunninghill challenge trophy for the best Irish water spaniel, won by T. A. Carson's Mollie C.; the Saybrook challenge trophy for the best American-bred field spaniel, won by M. A. Viti's Royd Monarch II.; the Sunninghill brace challenge trophy for the best brace of field spaniel puppies, won by Royd Monarch II. and Trouble; the American field cup for the best sporting spaniel, won by C. Douglas's Premier; the brace challenge bowl, presented by George R. Preston, Jr., for the best brace of spaniels over 28 pounds, won by T. A. Carson's Dan Maloney and Mollie C.; the club's challenge trophy for the best cocker spaniel, won by Mepal Kennels' Baby Ruth; the challenge trophy presented by Dr. Edward A. Smith, for the best cocker spaniel, other than black, won by W. T. Payne's Blue Bells II.; a Saybrook trophy presented by Rowland P. Keasby, for the best field spaniel bitch, won by R. T. Keasby's Saybrook Minnie; a Saybrook trophy presented by Rowland P. Keasby, for the best cocker spaniel bitch, won by Mepal Kennels' Baby Ruth; $5 or club tankard, for the best brace of Irish water spaniels, won by T. A. Carson's Mollie C. and Dan Maloney; $5 or club tankard, for the best brace of field spaniels, won by Miss A. Green's Dark Despair; $5 or club tankard, for the best brace of cocker spaniels, two or more braces to compete, won by Mepal Kennels' Baby Ruth and Little Egypt; field spaniel sweepstakes for field spaniels born since July 1, 1896, won by Royd Monarch II.; cocker spaniel sweepstakes, No. 1, for cocker spaniels of any solid color, won by Belle Isle Kennels' Princess Flavia; cocker spaniel sweepstakes, No. 2, for parti-colored cocker spaniels, won by Mrs. F. Smyth's Banner Rita.

The Westminster Kennel Club offered $20 for the best exhibit of four field spaniels, won by T. C. Mead; $20 for the best exhibit of four cocker spaniels, won by Mepal Kennels.

DACHSHUNDE.

The American Dachshund Club offers the following special prizes, open to members of the club only:

The Venlo Challenge Trophy No. 2, for the best dachshund bred by a member of the club. To be won three times by three different dogs the property of the same owner, before becoming his absolute property, won by Dr. Matschenbacher's Jade.

The Klein Breeders' Trophy, for the best dachshund under eighteen months of age, bred, owned, and exhibited by a member, won by same owner's Sensation.

A Challenge Cup, value $50, for the best American-bred dog, won by Jade.

A Challenge Cup, value $50, for the best American-bred bitch, won by Vero Farm Kennels' Venlona.

O. P. Amend's prize of $10 for the largest exhibit of different colored varieties exhibited by a member, won by Venlo Farm Kennels.

Arthur Froembling's prize of $10 for the best kennel of four dachshunde, exhibited by a member who is a resident of Greater New York, won by Dr. Matschenbacher.

The Westminster Kennel Club's prize of $20 for the best exhibit of four dachshunde, won by Dr. Matschenbacher.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

National Greyhound Club Medal for best Russian wolfhound, won by Weeks & Turner's Marksman; prize of $20 for best exhibit of four hounds, won by Weeks & Turner.

DEERHOUNDS, GREYHOUNDS, AND FOXHOUNDS.

National Greyhound Club's Medal for best deerhound, won by W. D. Briscom's Norma; silver trophy for best greyhound, owned by a member, won by Woodhaven Kennels' Southern Rhymes; club medal for best greyhound, open to all, won by Terra Cotta Kennels' Southern Beauty; prize of $20 for best exhibit of four greyhounds, won by Woodhaven Kennels; American Pet Dog Club's trophy for best greyhound exhibited by a member, won by Pembroke Kennels' Puck; Brunswick Fur Company's prize of $10 for best American foxhound, won by A. B. McGregor's Duke.

POINTERS.

Prize of $10 for best heavyweight dog, won by J. Gibbs's Legal; $10 for best heavyweight bitch, won by G. Jarvis's Lad of Kent; $10 for best lightweight bitch, won by F. J. Lenoir's Urada; $10 for best lightweight dog, won by George J. Gould's Ridgewood Comet; $10 for best lightweight bitch, won by R. A. Fairbairn's Fay Templeton; Brokaw Challenge Cup, for best heavyweight dog, won by G. Jarvis's Lad of Kent; Brokaw Challenge Cup for best heavyweight bitch, won by F. J. Lenoir's Urada; Brokaw Challenge Cup for best lightweight bitch, won by R. A. Fairbairn's Fay Templeton; Brokaw Challenge Cup, for best lightweight dog, won by G. J. Gould's Fairview Comet.

IRISH SETTERS.

Best dog in junior class, won by J. B. Blossom's Londonderry; best bitch in junior class, won by J. M. Bullock's Meg Merrilies II.; best American-bred bitch, won by George Lewis's Queen Vic; best puppy, won by J. M. Bullock's Miss Rockwood; best kennel of four, won by George Lewis.

GORDON SETTERS.

Best dog, won by J. B. Blossom's Heather Bee; best bitch, J. B. Blossom's Doc; best dog in junior class, won by J. B. Blossom's Doc; best bitch in junior class, won by J. B. Blossom's Sallie Beaumont; best setter owned by a member for six months, won by J. B. Blossom's Heather Bee; best kennel of four, won by J. B. Blossom.

ROUGH COLLIES.

The Collie Club trophy, value $300, for the best American-bred collie, the winner to receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award, won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse.

The President's Cup, value $300, presented by Jenkins Van Schaick, for the best collie, the winner to receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award, won by R. A. Murray's Old Hall Paris.

Grand annual collie sweepstakes, with $50 added by the Westminster Kennel Club, for collies born between June 30, 1896, and July 1, 1897; first, (dogs,) won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Marve; second, won by James Mortimer's Little Corporal; first, (bitches,) won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Surprise; second, won by Robert Bupules's Hazlewood Ethel.

Junior sweepstakes for collies under two years of age; first, won by Verona Kennel's Heather Molly; second, won by Verona Kennel's Old Hall Admiral.

Special stud dog prize, a club medal of honor for best stud dog, to be judged by two of his get out of different bitches, won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Wonder.

Bronze Medal for the best dog in the novice class; R. A. Murray's Oak Hall Paris.

Bronze Medal for the best bitch in the novice class; Verona Kennel's Heather Mint.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., offers a Silver Cup, value $50, for the best collie whelped in 1897; Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse.

Club Medal, for the best collie of the opposite sex to the winner of the trophy; Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Surprise.

Club Medal for the best collie of the opposite sex to the winner of the President's Cup, Verona Kennel's Heather Mint.

The Shotwell Memorial Cup, for the best American-bred brace of collies; the owner of the winning brace to receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award; Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse and Wellesbourne Wonder.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four collies entered and owned by one exhibitor; Verona Kennels.

POODLES.

$25 for the best poodle, won by F. S. Fister's Mirza; $20 for the best poodle of the opposite sex to the winner of Special 91, won by J. M. Bowers's Munito; $17 for the best American-bred poodle, won by Sunny Croft Kennel's Chocolate; $15 for the best American-bred poodle of the opposite sex to the winner of Special 93; won by Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Perot; $12 for the best American-bred poodle puppy; won by F. S. Fister's Devon Girl; $5 for the best poodle, owned by a lady who has never owned the winner of a club special; won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Loris; $5 for the best poodle, owned by a gentleman who has never owned the winner of a club special; won by E. M. Robinson's Phoebe.

Ten dollars for the best poodle dog over 35 pounds, won by J. M. Bowers's Munito.

Ten dollars for the best poodle dog over 20 pounds, and not exceeding 35 pounds, won by Hill Hurst Kennels' Plon Plon.

The Poodle Club of America offers:

One dollar for the best poodle bitch over 35 pounds, won by F. S. Fister's Mirza.

Ten dollars for the best poodle bitch over 20 pounds, and not exceeding 35 pounds, won by Sunny Croft Kennels' Chocolate.

Five dollars for the best poodle bitch not exceeding 20 pounds, won by Devon Girl.

Mrs. C. F. Stead offers a cup for the best American-bred black curly-coated poodle dog, sired by Emperor, and owned by a member of the Poodle Club; won by Loris.

Mrs. Reeves offers a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Bijou and owned by a member of the Poodle Club; won by Munito.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four poodles entered and owned by one exhibitor; won by F. S. Fisher.

The Osmonde Kennels offer a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Champion Rajah; won by Munito.

BULLDOGS.

The grand trophy, value $250, for the best bulldog in the show, won by E. K. Austin's Orient Don; the Porter cup, value $100, for the best bulldog of the opposite sex to the winner of the grand trophy, won by W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen; the American field bulldog cup, value $100, (presented by Dr. N. Rowe,) for the best American-bred bulldog owned by a member six months prior to close of entry, this cup to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner, won by C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador; the Bulldog Club's silver medal for the breeder of the winner of the American field cup, won by C. G. Hopton; the Bulldog Club's silver medal for the best American-bred bulldog of the opposite sex to the winner of the American field cup, won by E. K. Austin's Ceres; the Bulldog Club's silver medal for the best American-bred bulldog under fifteen months old, of the opposite sex to the winner of the puppy bowl, won by F. B. Thompson's L'Ambassador Nobby; the Sawyer cup, value $100, (presented by R. B. Sawyer, Esq.,) for the best bulldog which has never won a prize, won by G. M. Valentine's Pressmore Florry.

The Bulldog Club's silver medal for the best stud dog shown with two or more of his get, which must be American-bred, and entered in their regular classes, but need not be the property of one exhibitor; the merit of the progeny alone to be considered—Won by C. G. Hoppin's L'Ambassador; the Bulldog Club's silver medal for the best brood bitch, shown with two or more of her produce, which must be American-bred, and entered in their regular classes, but need not be the property of one exhibitor; the merit of the produce alone to be considered—Won by E. K. Austin's Cateress; a silver medal to the club member exhibiting the best bulldog—Won by E. K. Austin's Orient Don; a silver medal for the best stud dog or brood bitch with two of their progeny present at the show—Won by E. K. Austin's Cateress.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four bulldogs entered and owned by one exhibitor—Won by E. K. Austin.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

The Breeders' Trophy, value $100, for the best dog or bitch, bred and owned by the exhibitor, won by Sunflower Kennel's Monte.

The Challenge Trophy, value $100, for the best dog or bitch, owned by exhibitor six months prior to the close of entries, Monte first, Commissioner II. second.

The Brood Bitch Vase, value $50, offered by G. N. Phelps, Esq., for the best brood bitch shown with two or more of her produce, which must be entered in the regular classes, dogs not to compete, won by D. E. Loveland's Tot.

The winner of each of the above trophies, (which must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner,) will receive a club cup in commemoration of the award.

Silver cup, value $10, for the best Boston terrier puppy, won by Mukross Kenney's Dod.

Silver cup, vale $10, for the best Boston terrier in the junior classes, won by D. E. Loveland's Tot.

Silver cup, value $10, for the best Boston terrier in the free-for-all classes, won by Sunflower Kennel's Monte.

Silver cup, value $10, for the best Boston terrier in the show, won by Sunflower Kennel's Monte. Open to members only.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four Boston terriers, entered and owned by one exhibitor, won by Sunflower Kennels.

Additional Awards.

The following are the additional awards made by classes on the opening day:

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Class 147—For puppies, dogs. E. B. Wilcox's Nixie, first; Dr. W. G. Kendall's Bunco, Jr., second; Muckross Kennels' Bob, third.

Class 148—For dogs, novices. F. G. Davis's Conspirator, first; D. E. Loveland's Butte, second; F. B. Grout's Pat, third.

Class 149—For junior dogs under twenty-three pounds. F. G. Davis's Conspirator, first; Muckross Kennels' Midget, second; Dr. Kendall's Dabster, third.

Class 150—For junior dogs, twenty-three pounds and over. Mrs. E. B. Deffley's Banker, first; Druid Kennels' Druid Merk, second; D. E. Loveland's Butte, third.

Class 151—Free for all dogs. Sunflower Kennels' Monte, first; M. C. D. Borden's Commissioner II., second; F. B. Grout's Pat, third.

Class 152, for puppies, bitches. Muckross Kennels' Do Do, first; Miss Grace Huntington's Lady Grey, second; J. Bradford's Lady Babbie, third.

Class 153, for bitches, novices. Muckross Kennels' Do Do, first; Sunflower Kennels' Elaine, second; I. W. Roberts's Hulda, third.

Class 154, for junior bitches under 23 pounds. Muckross Kennels' Do Do, first; Sunflower Kennels' Elaine, second; same owner's Maud, third.

Class 155, for junior bitches, 23 pounds and over. D. E. Loveland's Tot, first; Dr. Kendall's Fair Tan, second; D. E. Loveland's Nance, third.

Class 156—For bitches, free for all. D. E. Loveland's Tot, first; Druid Kennels' Druid Vixen, second; M. C. D. Borden's Topsey, third.

BEAGLES.

Class 165—For puppies, dogs, and bitches. J. L. Kernochan's Primate, first; W. Saxby's Turpin, second; J. W. Appleton's Medley, third.

Class 166—For dogs and bitches. J. L. Kernochan's Parson, first; A. J. Purrinton's Millard R., second; J. W. Appleton's Orator, third.

Class 167—For junior dogs not exceeding 13 inches. J. L. Kernochan's Laughter, first; J. W. Appleton's Orator, second; J. L. Kernochan's Hector, third.

Class 168—For junior dogs over 13 and not exceeding 15 inches. J. L. Kernochan's Parson, first; same owner's Nimrod, second; A. J. Purinton's Millard R., third.

Class 169—For dogs, free for all. J. L. Kernochan's Florist, first; H. T. Peters's Robino II., second; Summers & Zelt's Ch. Ring, third.

Class 170—For junior bitches not exceeding 13 inches. J. L. Kernochan's Tragedy, first; J. W. Appleton's Marjory, second; S. E. Thurton's Fan R., third.

FOX TERRIERS.

Class 173—For smooth puppies, dogs. L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Scoffer, first; Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Victorious, second; Cherokee Kennel's Cherokee Act, third.

Class 174—For smooth dogs, novices. L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Scoffer, first; Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Victorious, second; Lillian C. Moeran's Churston, third.

Class 175—For smooth junior dogs. L. & W. Rutherford's Claudian, first; H. F. Lackman's Lieutenant, second; L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Scoffer, third.

Class 176—For smooth dogs, free for all. Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Veracity, first; L. & W. Rutherford's Claudian, second; Dr. W. O. Bailey's Wawaset Actor, third.

Class 177—For smooth puppies, bitches. Miss A. B. Lewis's Princess of Wales, first; L. & W. Rutherford' Warren Supple, second; Wilton Kennels' Polish, third.

Class 178—For smooth bitches, novices. Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Handicraft, first; L. & W. Rutherford's Warren Supple, second; same owners' Warren Silver, third.

Class 179—For smooth junior bitches, Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Handicraft, first; same owner's Norfolk Valse, second; A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Radiance, third.

Class 180—For smooth bitches, free for all. L. and W. Rutherford's Warren Sentence, first; Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Handicraft, second; A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Radiance, third.

Class 181—For white-haired puppies, dogs. J. J. Lynn's Halfback, first; Keyes & Hitchcock's Endcliffe Billy, second; Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Bristles, third.

Cass 182—For white-haired dogs, novices. J. J. Lynn's Banker's Pepper, first; Keyes & Hitchcock's Endcliffe Billy, second; G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Kingfisher, third.

Class 183—For white-haired junior dogs. J. J. Lynn's Halfback, first; Keyes & Hitchcock's Endcliffe Billy, second; G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Kingfisher, third.

Class 184—For white-haired dogs, free for all. G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout, first; Keyes & Hitchcock's Endcliffe Billy, second; J. J. Lynn's Endcliffe Nipper, third.

Class 185—For white-haired puppies, bitches. A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Sequel, first; C. Y. Ford's Otterburn Surprise, second; G. M. Carnochan's Smallwood Verity, third.

Class 186, for white-haired bitches, novices. Carleton Y. Ford's Otterburn Surprise, first; G. M. Carnochan's Smallwood Verity, second; J. A. Caldwell, Jr.'s, Smallwood Vivacious, third.

Class 187, for white-haired junior bitches. A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Sequel, first; C. Y. Ford's Otterburn Surprise, second; G. M. Carnochan's Smallwood Verity, third.

Class 188, for white-haired bitches, free for all. G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Nora, first; A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Sequel, second; J. A. Caldwell, Jr.'s, Smallwood Vivacious, third.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Class 189—For puppies, dogs. Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Spike, first; J. I. Taylor's Endcliffe Rocks, second; S. Van Schaick's Greenhorn, third.

Class 190—For dogs, novices. T. Ashton's Leeds Muddler, first; O. Ames's Tim Sullivan, second; W. J. Love's Fitz Gough, third.

Class 191—For junior dogs. T. Ashton's Leeds Muddler, first; O. Ames's Tim Sullivan, second; T. D. Riggs's Terra Cotta, third.

Class 192—For dogs, free for all. O. Ames's Tory, first; T. Ashton's Leed's Muddler, second; O. Ames's Tim Sullivan, third.

Class 193—For puppies, bitches. T. Ashton's Leeds Myrtle, first; J. I. Taylor's Endcliffe Judy, second; G. G. Hammill's Hill Top Nora, third.

Class 194—For bitches, novices. T. Ashton's Leeds Myrtle, first; G. G. Hammill's Hill Top Nora, second; S. Van Schaick's Biddy, third.

Class 195—For junior bitches. O. Ames's Rum, first; Willmount Kennel's Brickdust, second.

Class 196—For bitches, free for all. O. Ames's Rum, first; Willmount Kennel's Endcliffe Fusee, second.

HARRIER RUN AT BAY RIDGE.

R. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club Wins in a Field of Nineteen.

Nineteen athletes, representing nearly every athletic club in the metropolitan district, took part in the open handicap cross-country run held under the auspices of the Sea View Harriers over the Bay Ridge course yesterday afternoon. R. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club returned a winner, with about 100 yards to spare. The dash for second place between Louis Liebgold, New Jersey Athletic Club, and J. F. Malloy, Xavier Athletic Association, who won the fast time prize, was very close. The other competitors came straggling in at intervals of about one minute.

It was the second time in recent years that an open cross-country run has been held in this vicinity, and as the prizes offered were handsome silver cups, a large entry list was received. The course, which is the best one for this style of race in the vicinity of New York, was ankle deep in mud in places, and this kept a number of the men out of the race. Those who took the run returned covered with mud. Several of them were so much spattered that they were hardly recognizable to the judges at the finish.

The course lay through Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, to Sixty-sixth Street, thence through Cowenhoven's Lane to the gas works. Here the trail cut across the field to Twenty-second Avenue, down Twenty-second Avenue to Cropsey Avenue, and along the beach to Dyker Meadows. At this point the course led across the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, and across the fields to Eighty-first Street, where the homeward journey began, the course at Eighty-first Street leading into Fourth Avenue to the finish, at Sixtieth Street. The entire distance covered was about six and a half miles. The men encountered many fences and ditches, and, taken all in all, the race was a very trying one.

The run began shortly after 4 o'clock. There were fully 500 persons present at the start, and as each competitor was sent away he was greeted with a cheer. Leibgold was a winner by about five yards. Malloy, who ran a game race from the start, although beaten out for second place by only a few yards, won the fast-time prize, which to cross-country runners is considered equal in significance to a first prize.

Malloy entered a protest against Leibgold, claiming that he had accepted pace, but this was not sustained. The scores were as follows:

	Handicap.	Actual Time.
R. Kennedy, Star A. C.	2:15	50:37
L. Leibgold, New Jersey A. C.	3:15	51:37
J. F. Malloy, Xavier A. A.	1:20	50:08
P. Grant, Sea View Harriers	3:45	52:49
J. P. Malloy, New York City	3:00	52:46
J. Cronin, Star A. C.	3:00	53:30
E. H. Witchlatch, New Jersey A. C.	2:30	53:07
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	0:30	51:28
C. H. Herche, Knickerbocker A. C.	Scratch	51:57
W. D. Winne, National A. C.	3:00	56:02
G. W. Jansen, Pastime A. C.	3:15	53:30
S. A. Park, New Jersey A. C.	4:00	52:12 2-5
J. Enright, Pastime A. C.	3:00	57:20
G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C.	3:00	57:27
C. E. Horn, Sea View Harriers	4:30	1:01:29
M. J. Reagan, New West Side A. C.	1:00	58:24
M. J. Hynes, Star A. C.	3:00	[illegible]
T. F. McGirr, New York A. C.	0:15	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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Fourth Street National Bank
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.** This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

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Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
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J. P. Morgan & Co.
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are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
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Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
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BRAYTON IVES, President.
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BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

American stocks were strong in the London market yesterday. Conspicuous ones advanced a point or more apiece, and not one declined.

This information was welcomed heartily by Wall Street men, who were on rather a nervous outlook for the foreign quotations. The strength so shown was construed as cheerfully significant. It disposed of the apprehension that New York bear speculators might combine to attack prices abroad during yesterday's holiday for effect on the market here to-day, and to try to prejudice foreign investment sentiment coincidently. That no such manipulative work was attempted—that, instead, there was a smart rally—was unexpectedly encouraging.

⁂

In the New York stock market at present there are no factors that count effectively against the Spanish situation's uncertainty. Conservative operators are not giving heed to sensational dispatches from Havana, but it is unfortunately a matter of evidence that other elements than conservatism operate on the Stock Exchange.

At the very start of the break which has been proceeding in the market the most important commissions in the Street urged customers to let go of their stocks temporarily, to hold aloof, to have interests only as lookers on. The fact that every business condition was encouraging was admitted, but it was pointed out that Cuban complications must offset good influences for a time.

But the truth is that a small percentage of customers were disposed to listen to such advice. They were sure of the intrinsic values of securities, bigger earnings daily recorded, bigger dividends on every side appearing.

One result was shown in Monday's activity and declines. Forced liquidation was clearly then under way.

Is such liquidation over?

In this question is the gist of the present market situation.

To-day's developments will probably make the real facts clear.

⁂

In some parts of the market there has been recent weakness, which no theorizing can attribute to Havana news influences. The local transit stocks—Metropolitan and Manhattan—have not gone down merely because the battleship Maine was wrecked. Sugar Trust stock has not declined on any such account. In all those stocks there have been large sales by insiders. Rather small speculators, chiefly politicians, have sold the former. Powerful operators, millionaires, have been the sellers of Sugar. And there seem to be indications that both in the tractions and in Sugar there is still much more selling likely to take place.

⁂

One development which may come this week lies in the possibility that money rates may advance. Some important bankers are inclined to expect that.

ONLY CUBA IS BEARISH.

Since the defeat of the free-silver issue at the polls in 1896 Mr. Marcus Mayer of the Wall Street house of Taylor & Mayer has been pronouncedly bullish and has consistently maintained that higher stock market values are sure to be recorded than have yet been reached. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Mayer said that business conditions were more satisfactory now than they had been since improvement became apparent last year, and that checks to the market's upward course could only prove temporary. Mr. Mayer said:

"I am an unqualified bull—not one of today or of to-morrow, but a bull on the long, broad run. I believe the conditions existing in all parts of the country warrant this.

"The world's stocks of grain are becoming low, and large crops will be needed to replenish the stores with what will be required. Prices may go even higher for the new crops than they reached for the last. The prosperity of the farmer is the basis of all prosperity.

"In the industries there is general activity, amounting in the case of boots and shoes and of iron almost to a boom. More orders for export are coming in from all parts of the world to our manufacturers, and I think everything points to the fact that this country is forging slowly ahead to be the richest nation in the world.

"Money is still easy, and is being put into general business. As rates of interest get lower everywhere the tendency grows toward bond investment to yield better incomes. Such stocks as New York Central, St. Paul, Quincy, and Pennsylvania have reached a point where they are bought for investment and are taking the place of second-class bonds. Other dividend-paying securities, such as the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred, have a great future before them.

"With material prosperity as we now have it, war scares may hold the market temporarily in check and put prices down a few points, but they cannot keep the country from progressing just as it has been doing right along. There will be other railroad consolidations than that of the Lake Shore and New York Central, and refunding of bonds will also continue. Quincy is going to take that action after Spring. Railroad business is in a thoroughly healthy condition.

"Had not this Cuban question acted as a brake on the stock market, we would have had by this time a good deal higher prices. After this set-back passes away there will be advances all along the list, and by Summer I look for very high values. I think we are likely then to have such an era of speculation as Wall Street has never known before."

SUGAR TRUST MEETING TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sugar Trust, to be held this afternoon, is expected to result in official action of much more than ordinary importance. It may be even that a public statement will follow it, making plain plans that the trust has been maturing for putting into execution its new campaign against independent refineries.

The cuts made last week in the price of coffee are to be followed by other cuts within the next few days. But the coffee-cutting scheme is in the hands of a lieutenant whose instructions were given at New Year's. The executive meeting to-day is credited to other and more consequential matters. A cut in the price of refined sugar may follow.

It is certain that important Sugar Trust insiders are exercised over the trade situation. The increase of competition is disturbing. Mr. Havemeyer is not declaring war without what he regards as good business reasons to warrant such a policy.

The fact that certificates in the names of employes of Sugar Trust insiders are being delivered in Wall Street has occasioned surprise, but is there really any reason why special market consequence should be attributed to such a matter? Most people have been selling stocks recently. Sugar Trust magnates need not be singled out for criticism.

AN ILLINOIS CENTRAL DEAL.

In Wall Street circles closely identified with important Western railroad interests there is a disposition to believe that reports can be trusted which suggest that the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Road is to be merged into the Illinois Central system. This may account for the repeated postponements in the reorganization plans of the Peoria property; and it may explain also the recent steady absorption of Peoria, Decatur and Evansville securities by brokers whose operations have been so far carefully disguised. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville stock is selling at only one or two dollars a share; and it will be a cheerful surprise to Wall Street if of a sudden there is disclosed a deal making it once more valuable. Formerly it sold high and was a popular speculative stock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 4 P. M.—The market for American securities opened better and improved somewhat on near covering, but later eased off and remained quiet. The closing tone was firm and the demand generally light. Consols for money, 112 11-16, consols for the account 112¾; Atchison, 12¾; Canadian, 85; St. Paul, 97⅛; Illinois Central, 105¾; Louisville, 58¼; Mexican Central, (new,) 4s, 67¾; New York Central, 118; Erie, 14¾; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 10⅝; Erie, first preferred, 41; Mexican ordinary, 22¼; Grand Trunk, 8⅛. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £104,000.

Bar silver weak, at 25⅝d per ounce. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 167.90, at Lisbon at 48½, at Rome at 105.20.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 22.—Cloths and yarns steady, with a moderate demand.

PARIS, Feb. 22, 4 P. M.—Three per cent. rentes, 103f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Treasury Officials Approve of an Additional Appraisement Board.

The recommendation made by President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers some weeks ago for the establishment of an additional board for reappraisement purposes has been approvel by the Treasury Department. The new board is composed as follows: General Appraiser T. S. Sharretts, Chairman, and General Appraisers J. A. Jewell and F. N. Shurtleff.

In a general circular to officers of customs Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell says that the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining protests will take effect at the expiration of thirty days from their date, unless in the meantime appeal has been taken under the provisions of Section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, on behalf of the United States, in which case the local Appraisers and Collectors will be duly advised. Action under the decisions from which appeals have been taken will be suspended until the questions involved shall have been judicially determined.

Assistant Secretary Howell has sent to the President of the Board of General Appraisers a letter calling attention to a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the effect that antitoxine is not a vaccine virus within the meaning of the Tariff act. The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers decided a few weeks ago, upon testimony presented, that an importation of antitoxine was entitled to free entry as vaccine virus.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

M. O. Brown, the new Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, has gone West to inspect the agencies of the company.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has issued a charter to the Farmers' Federation of Springfield. The incorporators purpose to transact business in that State along the lines of a mutual beneficiary society.

Silas P. Wood, New York manager of the British America and the Western of Toronto, has made the following agency appointments for New Jersey: British America, Stephen M. Long of East Orange and M. W. Halsey of Elizabeth; Western, Steljes & Steljes of Hoboken, Smith & Jenkins of Dover, and Harvey J. Gennung of Morristown.

The first agency of the Fire Association, the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the German-American at Minneapolis, held by Eli B. Ames, who died last Saturday, will go in each case to the second agent. Thorpe Brothers & Co. receive the Fire Association and the Liverpool and London and Globe, and James P. Thompson gets the German-American. New York managers hope that the consolidation of the agencies of these companies will lead to the establishment of the sole agency system in Minneapolis. Mr. Ames was at one time United States Consul at Hamburg.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (Fire Underwriters) has not yet reached a decision in regard to the numerous competitive rates recently placed on specific risks in the State of Wisconsin. Since Wisconsin is an anti-compact State, the Union is hampered in its endeavor to secure uniformity in the insurance rates established by the local boards. The Governing Committee of the union held a conference on Monday with a committee of the Wisconsin Field Club in regard to the conditions existing in several cities in Wisconsin. The committee of the field men was composed of William E. Page of the German-American, George Bants of the Phenix of Brooklyn, W. A. Chapman of the Connecticut, and H. A. Nolte of the Milwaukee Mechanics'. The disposition of the local Wisconsin boards is to force a further reduction in rates, despite the efforts of the Western Union to preserve the present schedules.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fifty-second annual report of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company published to-day is another proof of the sterling merit of this conservative and carefully managed company. A section of the report is devoted to an exposition of the essential point on which the company prides itself—that of being a corporation which has solely at heart the interests of its policy holders. Another interesting feature is the interest rate in calculating premiums and reserves, that the company adopted as long ago as 1882 in face of severe criticisms, is now being adopted for prudential reasons by its rivals and critics, who now recognize that the rate must be lowered from the old standard of 4 per cent. to 3 per cent., and are guarding themselves as the Connecticut Mutual has wisely done throughout the past sixteen years. The report shows the gross assets on Jan. 1, 1898, to be more than $63,500,000, and the surplus upward of $7,350,000. One of the strongest features is the fine showing relative to the continued conduct of the business on substantially the low-ratio basis of former years, together with the fact of the earnings of a dividend on the same scale as that of 1896.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of The Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee.)
$1,974,000 Utah and Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds.
$1,739,000 Colorado Central Railroad Co. Convertible 7 p. c. Bonds.
$860,000 Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

(By order of executors.)
8 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
15 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$1,000 Colorado Coal and Iron Co. 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Gold Bonds, 1897.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Adm.)
$200 Ducktown Sulphur, Copper, and Iron Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co., prefd., hypd.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room.
$3,000 Colonial Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
25 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pref.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
2 shs. Lawyers' Mtg. Ins. Co.
$100 Chic., Bur. and Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bond, 1903.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
228 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$10,000 Det., Grand Haven and Mil. Ry. Equip. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1918, Guar.
$20,000 Det., Grand Haven and Mil. Ry. Consl. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1918, Guar.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. and St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
45 shs. Union Ferry Co.
50 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
$2,000 Mohawk and Malone R. R. 4 p. c. 1st Mtg. Bonds, 1991, Guar.
100 shs. Automatic Fire Alarm and Exting. Co.
$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1925.
$6,000 West Lynchburg Land Co. Mtge. Bds., July, 1894, Coupons on.
$15,000 Syracuse Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (no ticket.)
100 shs. 42d St., Manhat. and St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
100 shs. Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co., common.
10 shs. Standard Gas Light Co., common.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
5 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,500,000.

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1928.
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Interest Payable on January 1st and July 1st, FREE FROM ALL TAXES IMPOSED by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF OR EQUAL TO THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

ANNUAL SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE BONDS AT MATURITY.

Bonds drawable for sinking fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

In the event of City's terminating the lease in 1908, total issue redeemable at 105 and interest; otherwise Bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes.

If lease is terminated in 1908, by which time about $1,468,000 Bonds will have been retired through the operation of the sinking fund, (leaving then outstanding only about $6,032,000 Bonds) the city is to pay at least the sum of $8,796,000, as more fully set forth in the letter of the President of the Company.

The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to make payments out of the proceeds of sales of gas in Philadelphia to the Trustees of the Mortgage sufficient to provide the interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to extinguish the principal of the Bonds at maturity.

The price of gas to be charged to consumers during the term of the lease has been definitely agreed upon with the City of Philadelphia, and is set forth in the following letter of the President of the Company:

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1898.

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I beg to give you information in regard to the First Mortgage Five per cent. Thirty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia. The total issue is limited to $7,500,000 bonds, due in 1928, but redeemable in 1908 at 105 and interest, in the event of the City's then terminating the lease. If the lease is not then terminated, the bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes. The mortgage contains provision for A SINKING FUND OF $124,000 A YEAR to be invested, together with the yearly accumulations of interest on bonds in the sinking fund, in the bonds of this Company, at not exceeding 105 AND INTEREST, either by purchase in the market or by drawings at that price. THE SINKING FUND IS SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS AT MATURITY. The principal and interest are payable in gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, free from all taxes imposed by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Coupons payable January and July. Trustee, New York Security and Trust Company of New York. The contract between The United Gas Improvement Company and the City provides that in the event of the City's terminating the lease in 1908 it shall acquire a certain portion of the property of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, by paying therefor $1,060,000, being the appraised value of certain property now owned by The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, together with six per cent. interest thereon to the date of payment, making a total amount of $1,696,000 to be then paid on this account. It also provides that the City shall pay the amounts expended for additional property after the lease takes effect, together with six per cent. thereon to the date of payment, and as this contract further provides that the amount so expended shall not be less than $5,000,000 within three years from the date of the lease, the minimum to be paid, by reason of this provision, will be $7,100,000, $5,000,000 of which will be principal and $2,100,000 six per cent. interest for seven years. The total MINIMUM amount which the City will be required to pay in the event of its terminating the lease is, therefore, **$8,796,000.** This obligation of the contract of The United Gas Improvement Company with the City will be so far assigned as security for the bonds as to ENABLE THE TRUSTEE OF THE MORTGAGE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM THE CITY. The total number of bonds outstanding in 1908 will be about **$6,032,000**, as $1,468,000 bonds will by that time have been retired through the sinking fund. **It will, therefore, be seen that the minimum sum to be paid by the City in the event of the termination of the lease is about $2,500,000 in excess of the amount of the bonds which will then be outstanding.** If the City does not avail itself of its option to terminate the lease at the end of ten years (1908), the City will have no other right of purchase; but, at the end of thirty years all the property will revert to the City without compensation. The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia is to manufacture the gas and sell the same to The United Gas Improvement Company at agreed prices which it is estimated will prove profitable to The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia; but, in order to further strengthen the security of the bonds, The United Gas Improvement Company has entered into a contract with The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia whereby, among other things, it is provided that if the yearly profits do not amount to a sum sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges, then THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IS TO MAKE GOOD ANY DEFICIT out of the proceeds of gas sales in Philadelphia. The United Gas Improvement Company is to furnish gas to the municipality free of charge and to sell gas to consumers at a net rate to it of 90 cents for ten years. Thereafter the price may be reduced as follows:

From 1908 to 1913 to 85 cents net.
From 1913 to 1918 to 80 cents net.
From 1918 to 1928 to 75 cents net.

There can, therefore, be no dispute during the lifetime of the contract as to rates, as they are fixed by the contract.

The United Gas Improvement Company has created a sinking fund, beginning in 1908, for the purpose of retiring the stocks of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia in 1928, when the property is to revert to the City, and has agreed that this sinking fund for the retirement of the stocks shall not be distributed so long as any of the bonds which shall be presented at their maturity, or within sixty days thereafter, shall remain unpaid, and that, if the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds shall not be sufficient for the purpose, the Trustee under the sinking fund for the redemption of the stock shall pay to the Trustee under the mortgage sufficient, in addition to the contents of the bond sinking fund, to discharge, at maturity, all bonds at par, with interest unpaid thereon. After 1908, therefore, the security of the bonds, in addition to the property and in addition to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will be enhanced by this stock sinking fund.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HAS PAID DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

I inclose herewith legal opinions in regard to the validity of the issue of the bonds and mortgage, and in regard to the various contracts, by Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia. Very truly yours,

JAMES BALL, President.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 102½ and accrued interest to date of delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL OPEN AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT THREE O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898, OR EARLIER. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO ALLOT A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN THAT APPLIED FOR. BONDS TO BE PAID FOR AND DEIVERED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898, AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and copies of contract between the City of Philadelphia and the United Gas Improvement Company, as well as of contract between the United Gas Improvement Company and the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, may be seen at the office of the Trustee of the Mortgage.

Legal matters have received the approval of Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale, (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia, and of Mr. C. C. Beaman, (of Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman,) and Messrs. Seligman & Seligman, of New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.
The First National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 21, 1898.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

NO FINANCIAL AID TO INDIA.

House of Commons Rejects a Motion to Help Pay for the War.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Samuel Smith, (Liberal,) member for Flintshire, moved that, in view of the condition of the Indian people, the British ought to share in the expenditure for operations beyond the frontier. He said that, in fear of a Russian invasion which might never come, the Indian Government was squandering the resources of the Indian people and causing hatred of British rule.

Sir Henry Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton, Secretary of State for India in the last Liberal Cabinet, and other Liberals and Radicals supported the motion.

Sir Henry Seymour King, Conservative member for Central Hull, urged that a gold currency would increase the prosperity of the Indian people.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, denied that there had been operations beyond the Indian sphere. He said the Government had offered a grant if the Indian Government were in or should get into financial difficulties, but the latter replied that it was confident there would be a surplus at the end of 1899 without any additional taxation.

Mr. Smith's motion was then rejected by a vote of 183 to 96.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico

General Meeting of March 8th, 1898.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws, a general meeting of the shareholders is convoked for Monday, March 8th, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Calle de Cadena, City of Mexico.

In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city at the office of the bank, on the 7th day of March, up to 12 o'clock; in New York, at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London, at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.

The meeting has for object:

1st. Reading of the report of the Cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations, terminating December 31st, 1897.

2d. Distribution of profits.

3d. Nomination of five proprietary Directors, three of the local board, and two of the New York board, to replace the five Directors of the two boards, named in Section 1 of the drawing made in the general meeting of March 8th, 1892, according to the provisions of Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th. Nomination of two supplemental Directors, one of the local board, and another of the New York board, to replace those of Section 1 of the drawing made at the general meeting, March 8th, 1892.

5th. Nomination of a proprietary Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Meyer Lehmann, June 21, last.

6th. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, to substitute those named in the general meeting of May 4, 1897.

7th. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year.

8th. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.

9th. To examine and discuss the proposed reforms in the by-laws which the committee having same in charge will present.

Mexico, Jan. 25, 1898.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA,
President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897 .... $830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes 594,769.14

Net earnings $236,025.63
Interest on these bonds 136,000.00

Surplus $100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $106,785.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings $428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes 287,437.10

Net earnings for six months $141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s.	1915.	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s.	1915.	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s.	1940.	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s.	1926.	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s.	1926.	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s.	1935.	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s.	1944.	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s.	1910.	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s.	1939.	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s.	1930.	106
Manchester & Augusta	5s.	1943.	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103¼ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, February 21st, 1898.

The following numbers of bonds of the **Western Union Telegraph Company** of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1st, 1898, until and including July 31st, 1898, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, viz.:—

REGISTERED BONDS.

699 1820 2786 2787
2825 2897 3565 3725
4029 4033 4040 4096
4110 4152 4593 4612
4793 5486 5600 5925
6068

COUPON BONDS.

172 173 174 178
179 181 766 1091
1199 1200 1385 1619
1822 1823 1826 2158
2723 2915 3665

Interest on the bonds presented for payment ceases May 1st, 1898; bonds not presented prior to August 1st, 1898, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THE
TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article 2 of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.

After March 1st, 1898, above-mentioned 6 per cent. bonds may be exchanged at the office of Moran Brothers, No. 68 William Street, New York, for First Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum. Coupons of $30 each, due April 1st, 1898, from bonds so exchanged, will be paid without rebate at the time of exchange.

This option will expire March 15th, 1898.

New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF
Union Pacific Railway Company
SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES
(Under agreement dated February 15, 1897).

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at 6 per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants Nos. 8 to 10, inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the Preferred Stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 15, 1898.

An order temporarily restraining the delivery of the preferred stock under the agreement of February 15th, 1897, having been made by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the suit of George L. Venner against Louis Fitzgerald and others, we will, upon surrender of any Certificates of Interest, make payment of the cash payable thereon, and deliver a memorandum therefor, showing that the preferred stock deliverable under said agreement in respect of such Certificates has not yet been delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 21, 1898.

The order restraining the delivery of the preferred stock having been vacated, we will now continue the delivery of such stock as set forth in our notice of February 7, 1898.

Holders of our memoranda for preferred stock may now obtain the stock therefor upon surrender of such memoranda.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL........$1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President.
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary.
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Boston, Feb 23, 1898.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan," for two million dollars ($2,000,000,) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, March 2, 1898, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of ($1,000) each, dated Jan. 1, 1898, payable Jan. 1, 1938, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum, from Jan. 1, 1898, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and may be delivered as coupon or registered bonds at the option of the purchaser.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Water Loan" is authorized by Chapter 488 of the acts of 1895.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks for 2 per cent. of the amounts bid for.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of
The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.,
11 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 28 proximo, at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books of the "Assented" Stock will close in New York, February 21, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.

HY. TACON, Secretary.
January 19, 1898.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.

New York Office, 42 Pine St., Feb. 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 25) of One Per Cent., payable March 2d to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on February 19th at noon and reopened March 3d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

A dividend of $1.25 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1st, 1898. The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen April 2d, 1898.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.

FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

New York, February 16, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung for election of Trustees for the next year and all other business will take place on MONDAY, March 14, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the office of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate Approves the Idea of Biennial Sessions by a Vote of 33 to 10.

SENATOR NUSSBAUM REVOLTS

The Republican Representative of the Albany District Votes with the Democrats—Text of the Proposed Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate celebrated Washington's Birthday by putting the seal of its approval on what its members recognize as the most radical innovation in the legislative history of the State. By a vote of 33 to 10 it passed the concurrent resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional amendment making the sessions of the Legislature biennial.

The ten negative votes included all the Democrats present and one Republican—Mr. Nussbaum of Albany. Mr. Brackett asked to be excused from voting, but reiterated his opposition to the change. Mr. Malby argued against the amendment, and gave notice that he would oppose it before the people, but voted in the affirmative on the ground that the voters should be allowed to express themselves on the question. All the other Republican Senators voted yea without qualification.

As passed by the Senate and transmitted to the Assembly, the resolution proposes amendments to Sections 2, 6, and 22 of Article 3, Section 3 of Article 4, and Section 6 of Article 10 of the Constitution so as to make them read as follows:

Article III., Section 2.—The Senate shall consist of 50 members, except as hereinafter provided. The Assembly shall consist of 150 members. Senators shall be chosen for four years and members of the Assembly for two years.

Section 6.—Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of $1,000. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of $1 for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of $10 a day.

Section 22.—A general bill making appropriations for the support of Government, or a supply bill, shall not embrace any provision or enactment which does not specifically relate to some particular item in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Article IV., Section 3.—The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant Governor, the two house of the Legislature at its next regular session shall forthwith by joint ballot choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Article X., Section 6.—The political year and the legislative term shall begin on the 1st day of January. The Legislature shall assemble on the first Wednesday of January in the year 1900 and in the year 1901, and thereafter biennially on the same day. It shall also assemble on the same day in the year next following the return of an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State under this Constitution, for the purpose only of making an apportionment of Senators and members of the Assembly; and such session for that purpose shall be deemed a regular session.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Provision for a Board of Lunacy Examiners—Bills Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill directing the Board of Public Charities in the City of New York to appoint a board of lunacy examiners consisting of eleven physicians, one of whom shall be designated as Chief Examiner. Four of the Examiners must be residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, four of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and two of the Borough of Richmond, the Chief Examiner to be selected at large. The two Examiners in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the two in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens now holding office are to be transferred to this new board. The salary of the Chief Examiner is to be $5,000 and that of each of the others $3,500 per year.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced as follows:

Senator Page—Appropriating $1,200 to pay for the services of Louis Diamant as counsel to the Attorney General in the investigation of the charges against Sheriff Tamsen.

Also providing that any person may be appointed a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in New York who has served as Police Justice in that city for two years.

Also providing for the canceling and refunding of 50 per cent. of the assessments made for the opening of Wadsworth Avenue from King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to Eleventh Avenue, to the persons who paid such assessments, the amount to be paid by the Controller of the city out of the fund provided for street openings.

Mr. Mitchell—Prohibiting the use of nets and fykes in Long Island Sound from Hell Gate to the northern boundary line of the City of New York, including all adjacent waters.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably the following bills:

Senator Page's—Repealing the act authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of a subway therefor.

Senator McCarren's—Relating to the opening of streets and avenues in the late city of Brooklyn commenced prior to annexation.

Senator Pavey's—Providing for the establishment by New York City of a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of men convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness.

Senator Coffey's—Relating to an assessment for the grading, construction, and improvement of the western part of Surf Avenue in the late town of Gravesend.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report the following bills favorably:

Senator Page's—Legislating out of office the Commissioners of the Park Avenue improvement.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing for a uniformed force in the New York City Water Supply Department.

Also—Providing that not more than $500,000 shall be expended for street improvements in Brooklyn in one year.

Senator Guy's—Appropriating 5 per cent. of the excise moneys in New York for the teachers' retirement fund.

Mr. Crabtree's and Mr. Cullen's—Each appropriating $15,000 for coal for the poor in New York.

ADMISSION OF CORPORATIONS.

A Familiar Bill Affecting Companies from Other States.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A new and rigid system of inquisition into the affairs of corporations organized under the laws of other States and doing business in this State, is proposed in a bill introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Roche of New York.

The bill requires every stock corporation, except moneyed, insurance, and railroad corporations, organized under the laws of any other State, when entering upon business in this State, or if it has already begun business here, within one month after the passage of the act, to make a report setting forth the following facts:

1. The State under whose laws it exists and the particular law which sanctions it, with a copy of its charter and of such law.
2. The amount of its capital stock as stated in the articles of its incorporation, and as actually used by it for its business purposes in this State, and the proportion thereof which shall have been paid in.
3. The amount of its existing assets or an amount which its assets equal.
4. The amount of its debts, or an amount which they do not exceed.

This report is to be made to the Secretary of State, who is to certify a copy of it to the Attorney General, who is directed to make a legal inspection of the corporation to ascertain its true business standing and report the same to the Controller. The cost of the inspection, not to exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent. of its capital stock, is to be charged to the corporation.

The same bill has appeared in previous Legislatures and perished in the committee stage, which fate is predicted for it this time.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Amendments to the Bill Affecting Transfers and Paroled Prisoners.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Committees on Penal Institutions of both houses gave a hearing to Superintendent Brockway and other representatives of the Elmira Reformatory this afternoon on the revision of prison laws affecting that institution. Since the previous hearing the bill has been amended in many particulars. In its amended form the section relating to transfers of prisoners to State prisons provides that when transfers are to be made application shall be made to a Supreme Court Justice and a notice served upon the District Attorney and committing Judge, and if a hearing is desired by them it shall be given. Transfers can only be made upon the order of the Supreme Court Justice.

In regard to the retaking of prisoners on parole it is required that the prisoner shall only be returned to the reformatory until a warrant shall have been issued, when he shall be arraigned before a magistrate for a hearing. The warrant is then to be indorsed by the magistrate and the prisoner delivered into the charge of an officer of the institution.

These amendments were satisfactory to the Superintendent.

PROTECTION OF VETERANS.

A Bill That Would Prevent Many Removals by Tammany.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A bill designed to further protect veterans of the army and navy and of the volunteer fire departments of the villages, towns, and cities of the State who hold positions in the public service, was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Brush. It provides that if the position held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine, or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy, or otherwise, the incumbent shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the service for duty in any position he may be fitted to fill.

Such transfer is to be made by the head of the department or other appointing power under which the veteran may be employed, and must be accepted by the head of the department or other appointing or employing power to which the official or employe in question may be transferred. The bill would, should it become law, prevent in many instances such removals and abolitions of offices as are being made by the Tammany administration in New York City.

THE BURNS INSURANCE BILL.

Criticism of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in a Senate Debate.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was the object of severe criticism in the course of a brief but lively debate in the Senate to-day over the Burns Insurance bill.

This bill provides that no life policy shall be forfeited for default of payment of a premium until after one year from the default, unless notice of the premium's falling due has been sent to the policy holder thirty days in advance; and that no policy shall in any case be forfeited after the mailing of such notice until the expiration of thirty days thereafter. It further provides that no action shall be maintained to assert any rights under a policy where the required notice has been sent unless instituted within a year, and declares that in all cases where any rights now exist based upon failure to send any notice heretofore required to be sent before forfeiture or lapse, those rights are debarred and extinguished unless asserted within six months from the time the act takes effect.

Senator Elon R. Brown attacked the bill as inimical to the interests of the policy holders. He intimated that it looked as if the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association might be interested in the passage of the bill. He knew men, he said, who had taken policies in that company years ago which professed to say on their face what the holder was to pay, yet the assessments had increased from $20 to $40 every two months to $170, amounting to confiscation. Thousands of men throughout the State, he said, were hustling around trying to find means to escape these excessive assessments. If this bill became law, he said, and the policy holders in this company failed to meet what they considered its exorbitant demands, their policies would be practically confiscated.

Here Senator Burns, the author of the bill, evidently under the impression that Senator Brown thought the Mutual Reserve people were opposed to the bill, interrupted to declare:

"I want to inform the Senator that I have talked with one of the officials of the Mutual Reserve Fund about the bill and that company is in favor of it."

This apparently unwitting contribution to Senator Brown's charge caused the Senate to laugh uproariously.

It was brought out in the debate that the bill really emanated from the State Insurance Department, and was approved by Superintendent Payn. The bill was laid aside without action.

Bills Passed by Both Houses.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Pavey's—Permitting the Metropolitan Museum of Art to accept gifts.

Senator C. Davis's—Amending the charter of the village of Ulster.

Senator Burns's—Amending the charter of Peekskill.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Hill's—Regulating the serving of notice of trial and filing notes of issue.

Mr. Tremper's—Providing for licensing transient retail merchants.

Mr. A. L. Clark's—Regulating the examination of assessment rolls.

Mr. Costello's—Providing for the division of taxation of real property in parts where it lies in two districts.

Mr. Brown's—Providing for the greater efficiency and regulating purchases of the Nyack Fire Department.

For the Paris Exposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Finance Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably Senator Ford's bill providing for the representation of New York State at the Paris Exposition. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint before Jan. 1, 1899, not more than fifteen persons, five of whom may be women, as members of an honorary commission to represent the State of New York at the exposition. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation. The commission is authorized to appoint a Secretary at a compensation not to exceed $2,500 in the aggregate for all services to be performed in carrying out the provisions of the act.

The Governor's Annual Reception.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The annual reception of Gov. and Mrs. Frank S. Black to the members of the Legislature and their wives, the State officers and their wives, and other prominent persons from all parts of the State was held this evening at the Executive Mansion. Fully 2,000 persons were present. The Governor and Mrs. Black were assisted in receiving by Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, the wives of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the members of the Governor's military staff.

Conferences on Primary Reform.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Black had three conferences on primary legislation this afternoon. The first was with John Sabine Smith, the second with Elihu Root, and the third with Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lauterbach advocated a strong primary law, and Mr. Root had with him the bill adopted at the conference at the Union League Club last Saturday evening.

Deficits in Capital Stock.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Page to-day introduced a bill providing that when any bank, savings bank, trust, loan, mortgage, security, guaranty or indemnity company files an affidavit that there is a deficit in capital stock, it may have six months in which to levy assessments on stockholders to the amount of the latters' unpaid subscriptions.

Hearing on Telephone Rates.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Finance Committee of the Senate will give a hearing on Thursday, March 3, on Senator Brush's bill providing for a reduction of telephone rates throughout the State.

Appropriation for Newspapers.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Nixon appropriating $82,500 to make up a deficiency in the appropriation to pay newspapers of the State for the publication of the general laws of 1897.

Regulations for Barren Island.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The State Board of Health to-day appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Health of New York relative to the drafting of rules and regulations to govern the fat rendering and bone boiling establishments on Barren Island.

COLONIAL CLUB DINNER.

Spanish Dance Piece Played by the Orchestra Received with Hisses —Patriotic Speeches Made.

The fourth annual dinner of the Colonial Club was held last night at the clubhouse, Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard. L. Laflin Kellogg, President of the club, presided. The speakers were: President Kellogg, "Address of Welcome"; Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, D. D., "The Way We Celebrate"; Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, "The Patriots of 1898"; Augustus Thomas, "The Patriotism of the Stage"; Lorrin A. Thurston of the Hawaiian Legation, "The Changing Front of the World"; Simeon Ford, "Patriotism as a Fine Art"; George R. Bidwell, "The Evolution of the Custom House."

The orchestra played several patriotic pieces, and each number was loudly applauded. Then, without any intermission the music quickly changed from "The Star-Spangled Banner" to "La Paloma," a Spanish dance piece. The audience recognized the music and there was a perfect storm of hisses. Several of the guests advanced toward the musicians in a menacing manner, but the leader was quick-witted enough to change the sentiment by striking up "Marching Through Georgia." This was cheered to the finish, all joining in the song.

Mr. Kellogg, in his address of welcome, said:

"I cannot resist the pleasure of congratulating you that a new and genuine era of prosperity has set in. Confidence and credit have been restored. The President of the United States has spoken in no uncertain words. The Congress of the United States, under the able leadership of Speaker Reed, has dealt a death blow and dealt it quickly to the fallacy of spurious money, and today we stand before the world and say this country intends to pay its obligations and pay them in coin current throughout the world. But it is a matter of sincere regret to me and to most of us, I think, that Cuba is not yet at peace. She holds out her hands to us and begs us to stop the carnage, bloodshed, and famine which are destroying her. I believe that in the name of Christianity and humanity she should be helped, and that speedily."

Lorrin A. Thurston insisted upon the necessity for a strong navy. "I submit to you in all earnestness," he said, "that whether you will or not, the American Nation is being forced by the evolution of the age into relations with foreign countries and peoples which make it an international and not an insular nation; compelling it to accept and provide for the responsibilities and obligations as well as the advantages of that status."

In his address on "The Day We Celebrate" the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said: "There is little doubt that this Nation is on the verge of a conflict similar to that which gave it birth. Who is there that does not see the storm gathering?"

Simeon Ford, responding to the toast "Patriotism as a Fine Art," said in part: "Personally I never took much stock in this remote ancestor business. I know people who are so busy tracing their pedigree back to Alfred the Great that they can't find time to pay their wash bills. What's the use of knowing that diluted royal blood courses in your veins when the butcher with his little bill is roosting on your doorstep? In my opinion, what we need to worry about is posterity. There is no satisfaction in knowing that you have come down straight from a royal line, when your eldest son is spending all his evenings and all your money drawing to a royal flush. As a rule in this brand-new democratic country it is not safe to acquire blue blood too rapidly, for if we pry into the past too closely we are liable to come with a dull, sickening thud against some ancestor calculated to bring the blush of shame to our patrician cheek."

NEW YORKER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Accident to John Gilmartin at Rahway Witnessed by Many Persons.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 22.—John Gilmartin of 357 Madison Street, New York City, was struck and instantly killed at the Milton Avenue crossing by the Southern Express at 4:09 o'clock this afternoon and his body was thrown twenty feet in the air.

The accident was witnessed by several persons who were walking and others waiting in the station for an east-bound train.

Gilmartin was accompanied by Thomas Kelly, who gives the same address.

John Gilmartin was twenty-four years old and a 'longshoreman. He was unmarried, and both he and Kelly boarded with Mrs. Cavanagh at 357 Madison Street.

NEW WHITE STAR LINER.

The Cymric Arrives Here on Her Maiden Trip from Liverpool.

The White Star Line's new steamship Cymric arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from Queenstown and Liverpool. She brought only cargo, which included some live stock. Though designed to make seventeen knots with her 6,500 indicated horse power quadruple expansion engines and twin screws, she came over under only half power, and was 11 days 2 hours and 49 minutes making the passage, which was a very rough one.

Though not an express passenger steamer, the Cymric is the largest vessel now of the White Star fleet, being 600 feet long, and of 12,340 tons gross register, her net tonnage being 8,123. She is exceeded in length by only the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Lucania and Campania. She draws thirty-three feet, and from the water line to the bridge it is sixty-six feet. Her displacement is 24,000 tons. She is ponderous looking, has an enormous superstructure and four pole masts.

She has accommodation for 1,500 steerage passengers, and in the steerage are a smoking room and social hall, both innovations. The main saloon extends the entire width of the ship's sixty-four feet, and is decorated in white and gold. It is covered by a dome of stained glass. The saloon smoking room is trimmed in mahogany, and the library is finished in oak. Staterooms for 100 passengers are larger than on the express steamers. There is a ladies' parlor also, off the promenade deck.

The officers of the Cymric include Capt. Henry St. George Lindsay, formerly on the Adriatic; Chief Officer Henry Cookson, and Chief Engineer Richard Owens.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A GIRL.

Inquiry Demanded into Her Treatment at Kings County Hospital.

Charities Commissioner Simis has been requested by J. Carlton Ward to investigate the circumstances connected with the stay in the Kings County Hospital of a young woman named Kate Bligh. She is now in the Long Island State Asylum, and it is alleged that when she was removed to that institution there were marks upon her indicating that she had been the victim of brutal treatment.

Miss Bligh was employed as a nurse in the family of Mr. Ward, who formerly lived in Brooklyn, but now resides in Hackensack. She became ill about a month ago, and showed signs of mental aberration. It was decided to place her in the hospital, which was done on Feb. 2. On Feb. 11 she was found to be insane, and removed to the asylum. Miss Bligh's sisters, who visited her there, told Mrs. Ward that the girl seemed to have been treated in an inhuman manner while in the hospital.

Mrs. Ward decided to investigate for herself, and visited Miss Bligh last week. She declares that the girl's body is covered with bruises and scars, and that there is every indication that she was outrageously treated at the hospital.

Superintendent Jesse T. Duryea of the hospital said yesterday that he was sure the girl had not been ill-treated. "The attendants," he said, "are all kind, and I know personally that they use the patients in a gentle manner." He suggested that Miss Bligh, being demented, might have injured herself, and said that the hospital records showed that she was violent; that she had a number of bruises when admitted, and that while in the hospital she threw herself out of bed a number of times.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,815; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 138 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 353.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,230.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 60 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Horatio Street, 17 by 11.4 by 39.4 by 39.4, three-story brick building, with store; 18 Horatio Street, south side, 11.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19.1 by 114 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William F. Kip, referee, 411 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 152 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 24 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,775.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 108 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 306 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,438.

By James Bleecker & Son, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 26 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,798.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Nat. Gum & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
56—Sheridan vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
57—Wynne vs. Haight.
58—Sullivan vs. Dunn.
59—Young vs. Leach.
60—Leach vs. Smith.
55—Marshall vs. de Cordova.
61—In re Hoyt.
62—Feldstein vs. Richardson.
63—Hascall vs. King.
2—People ex rel. McNamara vs. same.
3—People ex rel. Richards vs. Moss.
5—People ex rel. Johnston vs. same.
7—People ex rel. Gilday vs. Roosevelt.
8—People ex rel. Gunson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Kavanagh vs. Whitney.
2—In re Merriam Co.
3—White vs. De Vries.
4—Dunlop vs. Wilken.
5—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
6—Clauberg vs. Von Cleff.
7—Williams vs. Guterding.
8—Lenehan vs. Western Elec. Co.
9—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Company.
10—Levinson vs. Levinson.
11—Singleton vs. Emmet.
12—Heavey vs. Heavey.
13—Gallagher vs. Wagner.
14—Klaw vs. East Lake Woolen Co.
15—Rubin vs. Rubin.
16—People, &c., vs. Kirk
17—Ackermann vs. Ackermann.
18—In re Shaen.
19—Mullery vs. Lippman.
20—Greene vs. Zucker.
21—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
22—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
23—Richter vs. Leipziger Bank.
24—In re Suesens.
25—Debenham vs. St. Onser.
26—Hubbard vs. Himsley.
27—Pioneer Press Co. vs. Hubbard.
28—Schlotterbeck vs. Beebe.
29—In re Wilkins Place.
30—McCaffrey vs. Kessel.
31—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
32—Phelps vs. American Fibre Chamois Co.
33—Hall vs. Block.
34—Berger vs. Goodman.
35—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
36—Byrd vs. Smith.
37—Finch vs. Thompson.
38—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
39—Sauer vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
40—Shea vs. Wagner Steam Laundry Co.
41—Battersby vs. Collier.
42—Anderson vs. Anderson.
43—Garafolo vs. Scott.
44—Dickinson vs. Earle.
45—Hartwig vs. Stein.
46—Roberts vs. Chambers-McKee Co.
47—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
48—Johnson vs. Forster.
49—In re Ripley.
50—Paladine vs. Valentine.
51—Valentine vs. Knickerbocker Silk Co.
52—Kunze vs. Kunze.
53—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Bretzfield.
54—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
55—Sullivan vs. Baker.
56—Jacobs vs. Bush Co.
57—Third Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Smith.
58—Eisenberg vs. Wall.
59—Marcus vs. Knee Parts Makers' Union No. 1.
60—In re Levin.
61—Schneider vs. Postevin.
62—Sclare vs. Sclare.
63—Byrne vs. Reilly.
64—In re Heck.
65—Barnard vs. Gray.
66—In re Mangles.
67—Heil vs. Trustees &c. of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
68—Heilbron vs. Herzog.
69—Malone vs. Ocean Steamship Co.
70—Haines Bros. vs. Haines Bros.
71—People &c. vs. Hannigan.
72—Weldon vs. Brown.
73—Koppe vs. Heidenheimer.
74—Jarvis vs. Lynch.
75—In re Dahlman.
76—Pollstein vs. Pollstein.
77—Keane vs. Keane.
78—Castabile vs. D'Alessio.
79—Lambert vs. Abbott.
80—People &c. vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Co.
81—Speir vs. Russell.
82—Fine vs. Adler.
83—H. B. Chaflin Co. vs. Scheindelman.
84—Garofano vs. Pepperell Co.
85—Lapp vs. Branckhoff.
86—Havens vs. Hagenmeyer.
87—Margulies vs. Damrosch.
88—Losherges vs. Brokaw.
89—Meyer vs. Kampman.
90—In re Collins.
91—Herrman vs. Vassalboro Woolen Co.
92—Whitman vs. Bates.
93—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
94—In re Dugro.
95—Shidlovsky vs. Shidlovsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion:
1—Taylor vs. Taylor.
Divorces:—
6360—Behrens vs. Behrens.
6381—Storm vs. Storm.
6142—Schucheroff vs. Schucheroff.
5996—Garrison vs. Garrison.
5167—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6355—Anderson vs. Anderson.
6363—Kerner vs. Kerner.
6387—Lober vs. Lober.
5518—Snyder vs. Snyder.
5980—Peterson vs. Peterson.
5999—Huber vs. Huber.
5131—Ladizky vs. Ladizky.
5138—Leopold vs. Leopold.
5272—Barriett vs. Barriett.
5513—Mahler vs. Mahler.
5514—Chapman vs. Chapman.
5516—Uko vs. Uko.
5517—Lohr vs. Lohr.
6410—Kraushaar vs. Kraushaar.
5522—Katz vs. Katz.
5528—Shaw vs. Shaw.
5687—Paola vs. Paola.
5692—Sharp vs. Sharp.
5831—Tyson vs. Tyson.
5966—Weingarten vs. Weingarten.
5970—Bjork vs. Bjork.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and fact.—
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Southard.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. Same.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.
3872—Santenne vs. Williams.
5231—Morrissey vs. the Mayor, &c.
2823—Lowy vs. Cohn.
5405—Moreau vs. Rosenstein.
5669—Heritage vs. Green.
5925—Barlow vs. Kendall.
4566—Babcock Printing Press Co. vs. Bayrnes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6182.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Bailey.
2—Dominico Cesaro.
3—George E. McCoy.
4—Charles E. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14591—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8203—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15185—Vought vs. Standard Elec. Eq. Co.
14354—Goffe vs. Van Nostrand.
15254—Englander vs. Rosenfield.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
14748—Weisbrodt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14676—Pearce vs. Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.
13899—Ballin vs. Victor.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.
14994—Chapman vs. Hanford.
14022—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
14773—Testera vs. Tamsen.
14509—Feiner vs. Deutsch.
14573—McNair vs. Moynihan.
12974—Smith vs. Hannigan.
13004—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7250—Blau vs. Fish.
7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8828—Bradley vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8189—Chanet vs. Lynch.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
8467—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
8637—Stegmayer vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7851—McCormick vs. H. Koehler & Co.
7969—O'Grady vs. Anger.
8814—Gordon vs. Ryan.
7700—Damsler vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8829—Mulford vs. Frommel.
7827—Tomlinson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1392—Jones vs. Union Ry. Co.
8954—Hart vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9141.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4010—Kanders vs. Morning Journal Assn.
13893—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
7044—Lewis vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
6302—Miggins vs. same.
7336—Dorne vs. Palmieri.
7644—Schildwacht vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8830—Sweeny vs. Arnott.
8852—Curran vs. McKelvey.
8860—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
8905—Hayes vs. Trustees N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
8917—Sullivan vs. Frazier.
8924—Dunning vs. McCahill.
8980—Moross vs. Cohen.
8954—Ficke vs. Pulling.
8967—Mfgrs. Nat. Bank of Balt. vs. Casey.
8434—Emmerich vs. Thorley.
4318—Parsiale vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8678—McHugh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8746—Walsh vs. Same.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
7339—Von Hagen vs. Eckstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.:

William P. Perry.
Mary E. Bachman.
Adolph Libko.
Emilie Toussant.
George W. Patterson.
Abigail S. Thornal.
Henry M. Clarke.
Miriam B. Richard.

At 2 P. M.:

Julia F. Cromley.
Alexander Mell.
Mary Feuchere.
Robert Clark.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1345—Mary A. Cady.
1354—Louis A. Felt.
1352—Isaac Shidlousky.
1365—Agnes S. V. A. Hall.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—Austin Phillips.
Theodore Mortensen.
2—Leopold Schweiger.
3—Max Cohen.
4—Edward Wright.
5—Joseph Farrell.
6—John Smith.
7—Gustav H. Lehker.
8—Robert R. Ullman.
9—Davis Kessler.
10—Jacob N. Haight.
11—Wong Get.
12—Isaac Bernstein.
13—John W. Curtis.
14—Peter Axelrod.
15—Abraham Fisher.
16—Thomas Gallagher.
17—Joseph Magnus.
18—Annie Ullman.
19—James Stack.
20—Richard Flood.
21—George Solter.
22—John J. Hughes.
23—Jacob Spielberger.
24—Cornelius Hayes.
25—Patrick Gilmartin.
26—Jennie Giordona.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Dina.
Gaspari Dina.
2—Hugh P. Goodwin.
3—Mary Nedley.
4—Mary Noonan.
5—Hugh M. Hawkins.
6—Arthur Carr.
7—James Bendon.
8—Joseph Abel.
9—John Bernard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Lloyd for the People.

1—Mary M. Kellard.
2—Albert Cellins.
3—Bernard Rattisky.
4—Charles Logue.
Charles Clayton.
5—Joseph Dougherty.
6—John Day.
7—John Bernard.
8—Charles Miller.
9—Benjamin Feinstein.
10—Conrad Hargat.
11—Morris Levy.
12—Levy Cohen.
13—Maggie Guthrie.
14—Harris Brickman.
15—Samuel Bergen.
16—Philip M. Goodhart.
17—Jeanette Schmidt.
18—John J. Clark.
19—George W. Rudolph.
20—John H. Bischoff.
21—Eugene Bauer.
22—Frederick Lippert.
23—Charles Stoltz.
24—Morris Goldstein.
25—Francesco Curcio.
26—Luigi Sartori.
27—Kalman O. Klien.
28—Sarah Loeder.
29—Michael O'Connor.
30—Ernest Gatti.
31—August Galet.
32—Fergus O'Donnell.
33—Peter O'Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Philip Kaplan.
2—John C. Hall.
3—George S. Brush.
4—Charles G. Cronin.
5—James Donohue.
6—Charles Trogan.
7—John Ryan.
John McCarthy.
8—Charles Lockwood.
9—Cuneo Benedetto.
10—William Skelly.
11—Bernard J. Reilly.
12—John J. Ryan.
13—John P. Becker.
14—Charles Buckley.
15—Edward Gertfield.
16—David Baruth.
17—Jacob Bernstein.
18—John Reilly.
19—Wong Wo Tee.
20—Salvator Broncator.
21—Abram Cane.
22—William Tpohring.
23—William Schaaf.
24—Patrick Killen.
25—Morris Weiss.
26—Michael Waters.
27—William J. Wilson.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Trial Term—Dickey, J.

338—Winter vs. Winter.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
239—Schenck vs. Barnes.
296—Schieferdecker vs. Winnitzky.
303—Black vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
316—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
212—Winter vs. Dows.
314—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
318—Haller vs. Frothingham.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
297—Henning vs. Henning.
271—J. Fallert Brewing Co. vs. Liebgold.
166—Solomons vs Ruppert.
287—Hurst vs. Hurst.
291—Robertson vs. Ferguson.
301—Appleton Mnfg. Co. vs. Eastern Bermudez Asphalt Co.
302—J. T. Perkins Co. vs. Eastern Bermudez Asphalt Co.
304—Wheeler vs. Wheeler.
263—Wilson vs. Bryce.
305—Warwick vs. Rourke.
184—Guilio vs. Giollorenz.
148—Pearson vs. Nelson.
162—Meyer vs. Ropke.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Maddox, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Johnson, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J. Part V.—Hirschberg, J.

1428—Behrens vs. Nassau R. R.
2755—Carlo vs. Nassau R. R.
2756—Carroll vs. Fidelity Loan Assn.
2372—Hamil vs. B. H. R. R.
4600—Thomson vs. Grady
2481—Pak et al. vs. Bronson.
2482—Chen et al. vs. Bronson.
4992—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4770—Meyer vs. Hart.
2634—Graham vs. Munro et al.
4582—Ehrman vs. Nassau R. R.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
2769—Flannery vs. Baker.
4291—Bier vs. Stern et al.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes et al.
2435—Stanton vs. McGrath.
851—Scanlon vs. Kahn.
1773—Stevens vs. B. H. R. R.
1024—Walsh vs. N. Y. Stamping Co.
419—Kemble vs. St. John's College.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2250—Williams vs. City of Brooklyn.
2302—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
4943—Delabarre vs. Renwick.
1394—Campbell vs. Municipal Electric Co.
2136—Moubray vs. Moubray.
1367—Reid et al. vs. Martin.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Elec. Co.
3986—Mahoney vs. Nassau R. R.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
466—Guerra vs. Towner.
2770—Meserole vs. Sinn, executor, &c.
2771—Johnson vs. Kurtz.
2773—Muller vs. Third Av. R. R.
2776—Flannery vs. Quigley.
2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
2782—Wildner vs. Ganseman.
2784—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
2659—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
4957—Wallace vs. Nassau R. R.
4900—Ledwith vs. Chemical Bank.
4871—Dalton vs. B. H. R. R.
4798—Curran vs. McBean.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2759—Taylor vs. Nassau R. R.
1824—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Brady et al.
1970—Nash vs. Rigney.
1972—McLaren vs. Fischer.
1239—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2117—Keim vs. Nassau R. R.
4936—Newman vs. Davenport.
4954—Connery vs. Nassau R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
2900—Burrill vs. Anderson et al.
4988—Burke vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
4920—McCallion vs. International Nav. Co.
4942—Haviland vs. B. H. R. R.
4963—Flynn vs. Bennett.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau Brooklyn.
1774—McLaughlin vs. Williams.
3736—Wille vs. Dilger.
4870—Kaiser vs. Long Island R. R.
2420—Owens vs. Brill.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau R. R.
2744½—Miller et al. vs. Hahn.
2745—Sprague Bank vs. Erie R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call 2784.

Deputy Hilliard's Horse Stolen.

ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 22.—Horse thieves last night paid a visit to the barn near here of Deputy Excise Commissioner George Hilliard of New York and stole a valuable horse and carriage. The theft was discovered this morning, and the authorities were furnished with a description of the missing rig, and they were asked to look for the turnout.

HORSE INJURES BOY SOLDIER.

Was Struck While Drilling a Company He Organized to Fight Spain.

Hugh McCorquodale, the eleven-year-old son of a salesman of 1,547 Broadway, Brooklyn, was probably fatally injured last night, being run down by a runaway horse attached to a caterer's wagon in charge of Frederick Munzer of 1,215 Bedford Avenue. At the time of the accident the boy was issuing orders to a company of boy soldiers at the curbstone in front of a house at 984 Hancock Street.

McCorquodale organized the company a few days ago with the idea of fighting Spain. The boys were lined up along the curb, and McCorquodale took up a position near the centre of the street. They were too much wrapped up in their drill to notice the approach of Munzer's vehicle, and the horse struck the youthful Captain before he had time to get out of the way.

He was insensible when picked up, and it was found that his right arm and leg were broken, his thigh dislocated, and, besides a scalp wound, he received internal injuries. Munzer was not arrested, as he satisfied the police he was not at fault.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES.

$83.33 a month and upward.

Splendid location for convenience and health—138th or 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. Easily and quickly reached by elevated or cable roads. Every modern improvement—handsomely decorated—latest style gas fixtures—perfect sanitary plumbing. Spacious courtyards in the rear and special entrances for tradesmen. Most approved methods for removing garbage. Neighborhood restricted to private houses, insuring satisfactory surroundings. Why live longer in high-priced, uncomfortable apartments?

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Real Estate,
252 W. 138TH ST., TELEPHONE, 647 HARLEM.

$50 PER MONTH.
714 EAST 138TH STREET,
THREE-STORY
basement and cellar, high stoop brick and
Brownstone Dwelling,
containing 10 rooms and bath; every modern convenience. This house has just been thoroughly renovated and decorated throughout, and has also been equipped with new and unique gas fixtures. Positively a great bargain. Watchman on premises.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A—A—47 WEST 88TH STREET.
Four-story 20-foot Dwelling. Possession May 1st.
ALSO 335 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story dwelling; possession before May; also 69 West 89th St., three-story dwelling; possession May, 1899. Liberal terms.
W. BUHLER, Owner, 157 West 23d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—THREE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 ft. each, singly or together, in the substantial building 438 Pearl St.; an office on second floor can be had with them if desired; fine accommodations for a substantial printer and lithographer; from such the rent, to a large extent, would be taken in work; equally desirable for (almost) any manufacturing business; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

ENTIRE CORNER FLOOR TO LET; SUPERB light and outlook; rent low.
207 Broadway, southwest corner Fulton Street. Elevator and steam heat; exterior sign privileges; most prominent corner in the city.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STABLES TO LET.

24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
A private stable, carriage house, and coachman's room; rent $800.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, vs. KATE T. WOOLSEY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Woolsey, deceased; and the said Kate T. Woolsey as administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Emily P. Woolsey, deceased, and others.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the first day of December, 1897, and duly entered and filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2d day of December, 1897, I, Francis P. Lowrey, the Referee named in said judgment and decree to make sale of the premises hereinafter described, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the tenth day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property mentioned in said judgment and decree, and therein described as follows, viz.:

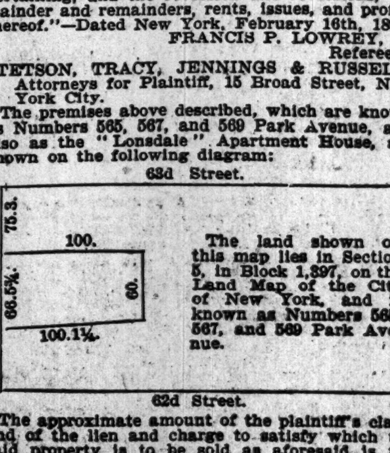
"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property belonging to the heirs of Abraham K. and William Beekman, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, showing a division of the same into lots, New York, July 21, 1837, Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers one hundred and forty-eight, (148,) one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) and one hundred and fifty, (150,) and part of lot number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Park Avenue, lately called Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, which point is in the dividing line between the northerly wall of the building standing on the land hereby described and the wall of the building next adjoining on the north, running thence easterly parallel with Sixty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Park Avenue sixty (60) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet and one and one-quarter inch to a point in the easterly side of said Park Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Park Avenue sixty-six (66) feet and five and three-quarters (5¾) inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."—Dated New York, February 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

The premises above described, which are known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, and also as the "Lonsdale" Apartment House, are shown on the following diagram:



The land shown on this map lies in Section 5, in Block 1,397, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim and of the lien and charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold as aforesaid is the sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seven and 42-100 dollars, ($109,307.42,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1897, together with the costs of the above entitled action and the expenses of such sale. There are no unpaid taxes or assessments.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

f16-2aw3wW&F&mh9

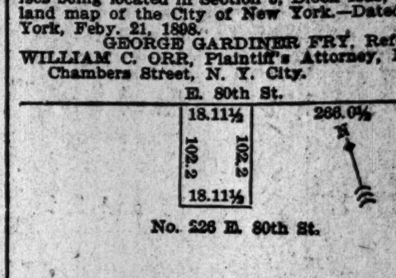
EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 5, Block 1525, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.



Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1895.

Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $894.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.

f23-2aw3wW&S&mh16

108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

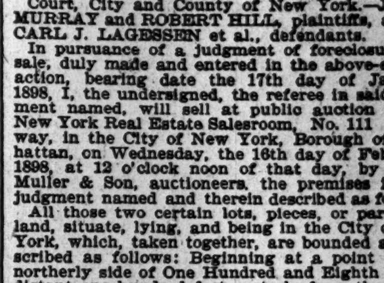
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Feb. 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

EDGECOMBE AVENUE AND WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ANNA E. LYON and others, defendants.

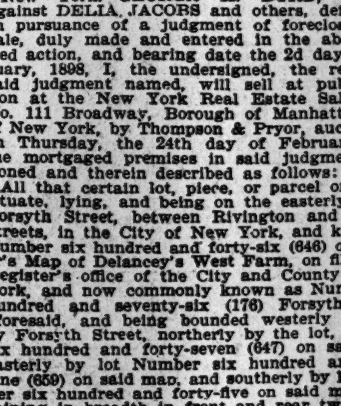
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James Bleecker and Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 23d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence running northwardly but along the said easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to a party wall; thence running eastwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and through said party wall so far as the same extends, ninety (90) feet; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with said Edgecombe Avenue, twenty (20) feet to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly but along the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Diagram of property to be sold pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale, being premises known as No. 26 Edgecombe Avenue:



Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars ($31,182) is the approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, and one thousand and seven dollars ($1,007) is the approximate amount of the charge or lien on said property for taxes and assessments, including interest.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

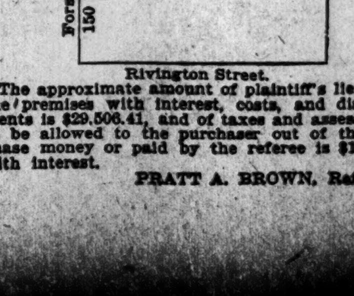
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 58 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,028.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

ATTACKED BY A PET DOG.

Young John McCabe Was Badly Bitten at New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—A pet dog this morning nearly killed John McCabe, aged twelve. The latter was playing with the animal, when it sprang upon him and buried its teeth in his flesh. It continued to tear and bite him until the boy fainted from pain and it was beaten off by several men who hurried to the scene.

Young McCabe's condition is serious, and he may be lamed for life. The dog will be killed.

THE FLAG STILL WAVES.

Schoolboys Keep the Cuban Emblem Aloft Despite Contrary Orders.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The flag of Cuba is now floating over the High School of this city, together with the Stars and Stripes. It is supposed that students of the school ran the flag up beneath the American banner.

Members of the High School Cadets, a military organization connected with the school, last week showed their sympathy for the Cuban insurgents by hoisting the flag of the Island Republic beneath the American flag, which was at half-mast as a token of mourning for the dead sailors of the Maine. The report was circulated that the flag was raised by the orders of the Board of Education. Members of the board promptly ordered the flag down.

The cadets became indignant, and, as they could not recover the captured emblem a new one was ordered from New York. It arrived yesterday, and this morning the Stars and Stripes were seen floating at the masthead with the Cuban flag beneath.

Again the flag was ordered down, but when Janitor Banks went to perform this duty he found that the rope had been cut, so that there was no way of getting the flag down except by climbing the pole. No one has yet undertaken this task, and the two flags remain at the top.

BROOKLYN GREETS FLORIDA.

Flag from Grant Post Unfurled at De Funiak Springs.

DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day by the Florida Chautauqua. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the presentation of a National flag sent to the Chautauqua by U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn.

The flag was sent with a cordial greeting from "the boys in blue" to "the boys in gray," by George A. Price, H. P. Smith, Enoch Rutzler, J. N. Matlock, and others of the post. It was pulled to its place by a bevy of girls between six and twelve years old, while a band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York made an appropriate address, and President Wallace Bruce of the Florida Chautauqua sent by telegraph a suitable acknowledgement to the donors of the flag.

Eskimo Curios for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Field Columbian Museum has received fourteen cases of Eskimo curios and utensils, numbering in all 15,000 pieces. This addition gives the Chicago institution by far the largest and most complete collection of arctic curios and implements in the world, numbering in all over 30,000 pieces.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **March 4.**

Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.

Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.

Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.

F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

LANGUAGES.

CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular. CORTINA'S ACADEMY. 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BANJO.—Skillful tuition; legitimate method; experience and ability; circulars mailed. D. EMERSON, 60 West 109th St.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videre, 133 West 49th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WRITE for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous **HARDMAN PIANO.**

Prices and terms to suit the times.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Manfrs., 138 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1896, and of an instrument of assignment, executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company, to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holders of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz.:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £30,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 32,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.

To West India Improvement Company and to whom it may concern.

WINTER RESORTS.

AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.

Summer Hotel, Arverne, L. I. **F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.**

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

GOLF LINKS in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan. CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.

G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND,

Atlantic City, N. J.,

Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

COMPANION.—By a respectable widow to take care of an elderly lady; good reference. 223 West 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; do plain washing of private family; best city reference. 449 West 43d St., Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; wages, $25-$30; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; city reference. 144 West 19th St.; ground floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook; no objection to a little washing; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good working woman; will do any work well; worked in best families in city; can be well recommended. 302 West 55th St., care Mrs. McGowan.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; late with importing house; to go out by the day; reasonable. E. Smith, 105 East 84th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By intelligent North German lady, widow, as housekeeper in a small, refined family; reference can be given from present place. C. Nolop, care of Mr. Schwab, 12 East 87th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romelk, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—By French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. M. L., 217 West 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse and companion to lady, or would take entire charge of infant; has hospital experience; five years' reference. M. M., 74 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wishes a few more engagements; trained in giving massage. Nurse, care Tremaine, 1,380 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young French girl as nurse or chambermaid; good city references. Marie, 217 West 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As competent and reliable waitress in private family; has first-class city personal reference. E. W., 349 Park Av., care Potter.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; wages, $20; private. L. F., Box 379, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; takes charge of dining room; can fill butler's place; city references. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; references. 241 West 40th St.; Atkins's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; first-class reference. 330 West 53d St., Giebin's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Singlehanded; where parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent and understands his duties well, and can have one year's personal reference. W. P., 21 East 31st St., care J. Jones.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swiss man, speaking several languages; good references. Present employer can be seen, between 5 and 6 o'clock, at 43 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his man; understands his business thoroughly; careful, stylish driver; middle-aged; faithful, sober, honest, respectful, obliging, attentive; out-of-town place preferred. Mr. S. M. Meeker, Counselor at Law, Office, 13 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants to secure a place for his coachman, whom he can personally recommend as a first-class driver; good all-around man. 20 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; long experienced in care of horses; careful driver; willing to be useful. James, 416 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A neat, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Call, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday morning, 144 West 88th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y. f16-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catharine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie B. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

f23-law6wW&ap6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eitz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eitz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisl, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898. Yours, &c.,

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.

f9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. C. GRAY, plaintiff, against MARY BALDWIN, Benjamin L. Arthur, Mary L. Azoy and Anastasio C. M. Azoy, her husband, Laura T. Mackie and George B. Mackie, her husband, Lillian D. Bolton, Clinton G. Bolton, William Schriever, Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, Thomas Crowther, John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff; Marie H. Olwell, The Health Department of the City of New York, Martin O'Dowd, Frederick Heise, and Joseph Liebstein, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 27th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office Address, No. 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, and John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 8th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

f9-law6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JOSEPHINE KORN, plaintiff, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Albina B. Friedline, John McMillan, Charles Harrison, and Charles F. Rogers, composing the firm of Charles Harrison & Company, and Leonard Richards, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, January 17th, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Leonard Richards: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, February 8, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.

f9-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his offices, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-law6wW&mh30

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 13th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hugo Rosenstein, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Fleischman, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1898. ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL, Assignee.

SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f2-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CALAHAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General of the State of New York, and to all the heirs at law and next of kin of JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said John Calahan, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by her, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the first day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear and show cause why the last will and testament of the said John Calahan, deceased, admitted to probate on the 22d day of July, 1896, by the Surrogate of the City and County of New York should not have been admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 102 Chambers Street, New York City. f2-law6wW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-law6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f2-law6mW

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-law6mW

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit- [L. S.] ness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f16-law6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City. o13-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.

EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.

WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—GEORGE H. WALKER, JR., CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-law6mW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Fannie E. Morgan, and Emma Meison, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City. f16-law6wW&mh30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff. au18-law6mW

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p.,$1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do ....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p.,$1.50; a.p.,$3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y. 3 Park Place; Buffalo, 377 Main St.

Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.........a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel..a. p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a. p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a. p.
Ormond, The Ormond.........a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y.; 261 Broadway, N. Y.; 290 Washington St., Boston.

Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel.....a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House........a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.......a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
ap. Opens Jan.17.F.H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up,ap,$3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep,$1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy.(Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (N.B.Barry).The St. Cloud, e.p. $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.,$1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl., ep,$1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap.,$4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep.1.50; ap.3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up; e.p.,$1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap,$3-5
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap$4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, $3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM	Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen.............................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....Feb. 26, 10 AM	Kai. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra.....Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems.......Apl. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Line
TO CHERBOURG, PARIS,
Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Prussia...Feb. 26, 9 AM	Phoenicia. Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria...Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylva'a. Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria.....Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia......Apr. 9, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK.....Feb. 23	ST. LOUIS.....March 16
PARIS............March 2	NEW YORK.....March 23
ST. PAUL.........March 9	ST. PAUL.........March 30

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

BERLIN.........Feb. 23	FRIESLAND...March 9
NOORDLAND..March 2	KENSINGTON.March 16

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.

F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest

The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.

Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Seminole, Wed., Feb. 23	Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28
Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25	Algonquin, Thu., Mch. 3

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.

Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon	Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon	Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM	Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria...March 5, Noon	Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM	Aurania, Mch. 29, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.

For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MASSACHUSETTS.................February 26

For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING.......................March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..............March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..............March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC...................................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu................April 12, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghampton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M. Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS, Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a-la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and coal branches.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 844 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE just imported a late Parisian creation,

THE SURPLICE TUNIC.

A jaunty and effective boudoir Sacque, destined to become popular for naglige wear.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE HOLIDAY CELEBRATED

An Unusual Amount of Patriotism and Enthusiasm Was Shown.

NATIONAL COLORS DISPLAYED

In View of the Maine Disaster, the Usual Joyous Songs and Special Rejoicing Were Omitted—Some Interesting Incidents.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday throughout the city with more than the usual show of patriotism and enthusiasm. Persons who as a rule are inclined to treat the day as any other ordinary holiday and devote it either to pleasure or rest, took an active part in the day's various patriotic exercises. Wherever a flag was raised or any demonstration in honor of the day took place, crowds assembled and went into the spirit of the occasion in a manner that showed how near and dear the welfare and honor of the country lay to their hearts.

Every large building in the city displayed flags, and bunting of the National colors was everywhere in evidence. From early morning until late in the evening, societies, whether of a distinctly patriotic nature or otherwise, marched the streets carrying banners and led by bands playing patriotic airs. The American Guard, composed of schoolboys in uniform, was out in force, and on every side evoked enthusiasm.

All vessels lying in the harbor displayed flags at their mastheads, and in many instances were gayly decorated with streamers and bunting. All foreign vessels at this port hoisted the American flag in honor of the Nation's holiday.

Churches had special services, although, in view of the recent disaster, the usual joyous songs and special rejoicing were omitted.

Incidents of Interest.

A number of war veterans assembled at sunrise at the Battery to raise an American flag. The Anderson Zouaves, the Sixty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, the Excelsior Brigade, and several Grand Army posts were present.

Judson Kilpatrick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, raised the American flag over Fort Horn, at Morningside Park. After the ceremonies the post marched to the Blockhouse in Central Park, where the Washington Sentinel Guard, assisted by the Veteran Artillery Society, held an old-time patriotic service.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New York Orphan Asylum held its annual reception, closing with a fife and drum corps exhibition at the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment attended an anniversary mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of deceased comrades, in the chapel of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. The corps paraded in full uniform from the armory, Third Avenue and Sixth Street, escorted by Company I of the regiment. Ex-Chief of Police Peter J. Conlin, Colonel of the corps, was in command. The mass was celebrated by Father James Dougherty.

A solemn mass of requiem was offered at St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of deceased members.

An entertainment was provided for the inmates of the almshouse of Blackwell's Island, in the form of a vaudeville entertainment, in which well-known artists took part.

Y. M. C. A. Celebrations.

The various city branches of the Young Men's Christian Association celebrated the holiday in the evening. The West Side Branch had a social evening reunion, with an address by Dr. Charles E. Bruce, on "Marriage." The Harlem Branch was entertained with a presentation of "David Garrick," by E. Melvin Robinson. At the East Side Branch the Literary Society debated on the question, "Resolved, That a college education is a greater advantage to the success of a business man than an early business training." The day was also observed by the Bowery, French, German, and Railroad Branches.

In the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, a solemn high mass was celebrated at 9 A. M. The Rev. Mgr. Duffy was celebrant. In the galleries, 1,000 children sang patriotic songs when the services closed. After the singing of "America" all emerged from the church and assembled in front of the new Caddin Memorial Institute in Berry Street, where a flag was raised. The hall will be formally opened on May 8.

FLAGS FOR HIRSCH SCHOOLS.

They Are Presented by Washington and Lafayette G. A. R. Posts.

Patriotic exercises were held yesterday by the children of the Baron de Hirsch English Day Schools at the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway. The principal feature on the programme was the presentation of an American flag by George Washington Post, G. A. R., and four guidons by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., to the schools.

Col. Killaen Van Rensselaer made the presentation on behalf of George Washington Post, and Capt. George Washington Jones on behalf of Lafayette Post. M. S. Isaacs, President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, accepted the flags on behalf of the schools, and in return a little boy five years of age presented to each post a wreath tied with red, white, and blue ribbon. Some forty members of the posts and 550 children took part in the exercises.

THE BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADES.

Their Sixth Annual Review Held in the Ninth Regiment Armory.

Fully 6,000 people gathered in the Ninth Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon to witness the sixth annual review of the Baptist Boys' Brigades of New York and its vicinity. Nearly nine hundred officers and men were in line, including a couple of companies of colored troops.

The juvenile troops were under command of Gen. A. C. Kenyon, Commander in Chief, B. B. B. U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. G. A. Gale and Brig. Gen. W. Kirby commanded the First and Second Brigades respectively. The First Brigade is recruited from Manhattan Sunday schools, and the Second from Brooklyn.

A band concert was given by the B. B. B. Temple Band of Brooklyn. The Doxology was sung to the music of a cornet, and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell delivered a prayer. After a review of the troops by Col. W. H. Seward and staff of the Ninth Regiment, competitive drills followed. Company K, Tenth Regiment, Capt. William Clark of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, won the silver cup offered, and special mention was made of the drill of Company C, First Regiment, Capt. Kanskie of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. Competitive drill in the manual of arms followed, W. A. Bowa, Company K, Second Regiment, Newark, and Harry E. Wasson, Company L, Sixth Regiment of Brooklyn, receiving gold and silver medals respectively.

Parade in Newark Suburbs.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—Harrison, Kearny, and East Newark united in a celebration of the day by having a joint parade of the Police and Fire Departments of the three towns through the streets of all. The reason for the united celebration was the fact that these towns, which lie on the east bank of the river, were to-day formally connected with this city by the opening of an additional bridge across the river. As the procession neared the lower part of its line of march, Eddie Riordan, four years old, son of Chairman Riordan of the Joint Bridge Committee, pressed a button, and the draw in the bridge began to move.

Contests at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—College exercises were suspended to-day, and the student body devoted itself to celebrating. The class of '76 prize debate was held in Alexander Hall, President Patton presiding, the question being, "Resolved, That the United States should establish a system of postal savings banks." The prize of $100 in this debate was awarded to Daniel F. Altland. The Nassau Literary Prize of $10 for the best oration was awarded to D. L. Chambers of Washington, D. C.

Sing Sing Convicts Celebrate.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Sing Sing Prison by giving the men a holiday, with extra good things for their meals. The men were allowed to retain their seats in the big new messroom after breakfast while the two choirs and orchestra gave an entertainment. The room proved to have good acoustic properties.

Ambassador White Receives.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The reception of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, to-day, in honor of Washington's Birthday, was attended by about 300 members of the American colony here.

The German-American Society costume ball took place to-night.

Washington's Birthday in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—In honor of Washington's Birthday the American University Society in Paris gave a banquet this evening. Speeches were made by Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

SERGE SKIRTS
LINED WITH SILK,
$8.50

On sale, To-day, Wednesday, February 23d, a large lot of Black Serge Dress Skirts, lined throughout with black or colored Taffetas Silk.

They are in all sizes, beautifully made and fresh from the workroom,
$8.50 Each

New importations and reproductions of Imported Model Spring Skirts, with rows of graduated Ruffles or Ribbon in elaborate designs, with drop skirts,
$25.00 to $75.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FIRE MARSHAL REMOVED.

James Mitchel, a Brother-in-Law of Henry D. Purroy, Dismissed.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has removed from office Fire Marshal James Mitchel, a brother-in-law of ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy. The removal took effect yesterday. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan was appointed to take charge of the office pending the appointment of a successor to Mitchel. No cause was assigned for the removal.

Mitchel was removed once before, in 1895, when Gen. La Grange was President of the Fire Board, on a number of charges. He took the case to the courts, and the action of the Fire Commissioners was annulled on the ground that the charges were based on information and belief and were not substantiated. The Fire Marshal was reinstated five months ago, receiving all his back salary. His appointment dates from 1889.

DELTA TAU DELTA MEETS.

Officers Elected at the Sixteenth Annual Conference.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Eastern Division of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There were two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Both were of a secret nature, although it was given out that the main purpose was the outlining of the general policy of the organization.

Among the educational institutions represented were Brown University, Cornell, Tufts College, Lehigh University, Alleghany College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Stevens Institute of Technology. Among the principal representatives were A. P. Trautwine, William Kent, J. E. Denton, Dr. J. A. Balard, Dr. J. C. Rice, C. C. Dickinson, J. W. Lieb, Jr., and Sherman Arter. The election of officers for the year resulted in Dr. J. C. Rice being made President, R. S. McGowin Vice President, and A. B. Elliott Secretary.

Odd Fellows in Session.

The Grand Encampment of the State of New York, I. O. O. F., met in annual session at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday. About 150 delegates, representing 137 encampments, were present. Degrees were conferred on over 100 candidates. The Grand Patriarch of the order, Edward C. Shafer of Buffalo, presided. The following officers were elected and installed: Harry Walker of Brooklyn, Grand Patriarch; William H. Mosher of Binghamton, N. Y., Grand High Priest; John G. Deubert of Brooklyn, Grand Senior Warden; D. H. Grundman of Manhattan, Grand Scribe; James P. Victory of Manhattan, Grand Treasurer; Edson J. Stearns of Syracuse, N. Y., Grand Junior Warden; Jacob Dilcher of Buffalo, N. Y., Senior Grand Representative; Mortimer C. Lee of Manhattan, Junior Grand Representative.

Dr. Lindsay Parker in a Sanitarium.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in State Street, Brooklyn, has gone to a sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y. Rumors that Dr. Parker is broken down appear to be without foundation. It is stated by members of his church that he has been in ill health for some time, and in need of rest, and that this is the reason he has gone to the sanitarium, but that his trouble is of a serious nature is denied. F. G. Sherman, Treasurer of the church, said yesterday that Dr. Parker was "only nervously tired," and was therefore advised by the Vestry to take a rest, to prepare for his Lenten duties. He went to Dansville accordingly on Friday.

John M. O'Connell Dies Suddenly.

John M. O'Connell, forty-five years old, a manufacturer of signs doing business at 84 Church Street and living at 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, fell dead yesterday within a few feet of his home of heart failure. He was picked up by Policeman Scully of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who called an ambulance, but the responding surgeon found the man dead. Mr. O'Connell was a charter member and Vice President of the Metropolitan Rowing Club and was well known in down town business circles.

TAUGHT TO LOVE THE CITY

Large Rally of the City History Club of New York at the Thalia Theatre.

ALL CLASSES AND SECTIONS

East and West Side and Up and Down Town People Gather in the Bowery and Enjoy an Entertainment.

The annual entertainment of the City History Club of New York, given yesterday afternoon in the Thalia Theatre, the Bowery, near Canal Street, was a brilliant success. The oldest theatre in New York once more had vehicles with crests on the panels and drawn by high-bred horses ranged in front of it. The dignified coachmen, who had picked their way down into the Bowery with some difficulty, stared blankly at the Yiddish posters that now decorate the house wherein Edwin Forrest thundered in his prime, and the people who are in the habit of attending the Thalia these days looked with amazement upon the unaccustomed array and went away with confused ideas of what was going on.

The City History Club is intended to teach the history of this city, to begin with, and of this State and country incidentally, to impress it thoroughly upon the minds of the people, and especially the people who will be the men and women of the next generation. Its work is based on the principle that we must know a thing before we can love it. Its hope is to teach the people of New York to know the city—its history, traditions, growth, and conditions—so well that they will not only love it, but will know all about it and be able to think, talk, work, and vote intelligently and affectionately for it.

The club began its work two years ago with a few classes. Now it has more than sixty teachers and nearly 1,000 members. The members and teachers and their friends packed the Thalia Theatre yesterday. Delegations from the League for Political Education, the Social Reform Club, and the Public Education Association were present in the boxes. Every part of the city and every class of citizens were represented. The sixty-odd teachers are all volunteers, and they represent social, financial, and intellectual power. The pupils represent all ranks and ages. Some of them are working-women with families, some of them are bearded and mature men; the great majority are children of the public schools, although some of the well-known private schools sent a number of boys and girls.

East and West Sides Fraternize.

The Columbia Grammar School, the oldest in the city, tracing its history back to 1654, had present a large squad of boys with their school flag. The upper west side and the lower east side were cheek-by-jowl and compared notes on local history. James B. Reynolds was present and seemed to be delighted. Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Eaton were among the interested spectators, and evidently enjoyed the experience. Nobody else enjoyed it so much, however, as the members of the big east side school delegations. They joined in the songs, kept time with their feet to the instrumental music, and cheered shrilly continually, occasionally interjecting a little ear-piercing whistling to vary the proceedings.

Mrs. Robert Abbe, the founder and President of the club, made a brief address, and was cheered and cheered and presented with a beautiful basket of flowers. She explained the history and purposes of the club, of which anybody can become a permanent pupil on payment of 5 cents for a badge. The expenses are paid by other classes of members, who contribute from $100 to $10 each. The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, who is the Secretary; Miss Abbe, Treasurer; Mrs. Teall, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Alice Sterne, Miss Agnes Whitney, and Miss Mary Lusk.

The orchestra from the Star Theatre and the Harmony Chorus, led by Isaac Rosenblatt, furnished the music. "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail! Columbia!" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and other patriotic songs were sung, and there was other entertainment, including an exceptionally clever series of society caricatures by Miss Mary Norman and a pantomime, "In Old New Amsterdam," by members of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. The east siders did not seem to catch the idea of the pantomime, and a number of them went away with the idea that they had witnessed a highly satisfactory performance by pupils of some institution for deaf-mutes. They said so, and audibly pitied the supposed unfortunates. They caught the society caricatures with astounding quickness, however, and their admiring comments upon the young woman's face, gown, and what they called her "shape" must have been as embarrassing as gratifying.

Cheered for the Maine.

Just as the rush for the doors was beginning a well-dressed woman in one of the boxes rose and motioned with her hand. A quick-witted cornet player in the orchestra sounded the public-school bugle call for seats and everybody stopped. The well-dressed woman asked what very sad event had happened recently.

"The Maine disaster!" shrieked a thousand voices.

She said that was what she meant. Then, with tears in her eyes, she went on to say that, notwithstanding the fate of the sailors on the Maine, when the Government called for men to take their places ten times as many had volunteered as there was need for, and that that was the kind of American patriotism and manhood she hoped the boys and girls of New York would cultivate. This elicited a vast deal of cheering, and the club dispersed amid general congratulations.

Mrs. Abbe says the churches and schools and other institutions are co-operating heartily with the club, and she hopes that among them they will be able to make everybody in New York thoroughly familiar with the city's history.

To Consider Street Renumbering.

A public hearing will be given in the City Hall Friday by the Aldermanic Committee on Streets and Highways on the proposed ordinance requiring the renumbering of houses throughout the city. The ordinance, which was adopted by the Aldermen Sept. 14 last and recalled from the Mayor for amendment, requires that there shall be placed on the outside of every house in the city a plate containing the house number in white figures not less than three and one-half inches high. The plate must be placed on the right of the entrance to the house at a point not less than four or more than six feet above the stoop.

The number put on sale was, luckily, large; else, you late comers, wouldn't have the chance you still have.

$12.50 for sizes 34 to 46 inches chest measure; under 34 inches, $10.

Last Spring's suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY CLUB AND NOMINATIONS.

Memorandum to be Issued Suggesting a Substitute for the Present System of Political Conventions.

A "memorandum of the underlying principles upon which should rest any statute regulating methods of making political party nominations for public office" has been prepared with much care by the Legislative Committee of the City Club, and, having been approved by the Council of that club, it will be put into circulation. This memorandum departs widely from the lines of any of the bills upon this subject which have been introduced in the Legislature. Mr. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the Council of the City Club, says:

"Whether it will be worth while for the club to undertake the considerable labor involved in preparing a bill upon the lines of this memorandum will depend upon the course of events. It is hoped that the publication of the memorandum will help to crystalize the ideas upon this subject in such a way as to increase the probability that the public will demand legislation honestly designed to bring about the best results."

A "nomination election" in place of the present system of primaries and convention nominations is urged in the City Club's memorandum, on the following lines:

1. Let the registration days already provided for by law be held so that the final one occurs at least three weeks before election day.
2. Let a given number of voters, by signing and filing in a specified public office prior to the first registration day a statement that they intend to support the principles of a particular political party at the coming election and desire to vote for a person named as representing those principles, place any man in nomination who will accept it as a candidate of that party.
3. Let the names of all candidates be printed on the official blanket ballot, grouped under their party name and under the title of the office for which they are nominated; if there should be too many offices or candidates to permit the ballot to be of convenient size there might be two or even three such ballots.
4. Let the place of registration be also the polling place, and the registration officers be nomination election officers, and as each man registers let him take the official ballot or ballots and retire to the booth, mark his choice, and vote just as on election day.
5. Have the ballots counted (precisely as at general election) and the result be announced each day at the close of the polls.
6. Let the candidate who receives the largest number of votes be the party candidate, and let all party candidates be nominated in this way, without any conventions.

If a delegate convention should be thought desirable in the case of nominations for offices to be voted for by the voters of the entire State, that could be specially provided for in a variety of ways. Under the plan proposed the nomination-elections of all parties would occur at the same time.

PETER BARCIA SENTENCED.

Italian, Who Slew the Alleged Murderer of His Father, Gets 10 Years.

Peter Barcia, the twenty-year-old Italian who killed Frank Cassata, after the latter had been acquitted of the charge of murdering Barcia's father, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was sentenced to ten years in State prison.

Justice Fursman said he would not send the boy to the Elmira Reformatory because of the present management of that institution and the rules that govern the time for which a prisoner shall serve there. He declared that he would never send a prisoner there so long as the present condition of affairs existed.

PAINTINGS IN THE WAY.

The Mayor Requested to Ask the Art Commission to Provide for Them.

When the City Court was moved from the City Hall that the building might be remodeled and rooms fitted up for the Municipal Assembly, several pictures of intrinsic and historical value were taken from the walls and stored in the Governor's Room. What is to be done with those pictures is a question that is exercising Mr. Little, the custodian of the Governor's Room, and Martin Keese, the janitor of the City Hall.

Two of the pictures are of battle scenes in the Mexican War, and are 12 by 20 feet and 14 by 18 feet, respectively. Since the renovation of the City Hall and the reopening to the public of the Governor's Room, they are greatly in the way, but it seems that no one has authority to move them. Under the charter no painting can be exhibited in a public building or removed from a public building without the approval of the Art Commission. The commission has not yet established an office, and has not legally organized.

The paintings are liable to damage where they are, and Janitor Keese will to-day ask the Mayor to request the Art Commission to meet and take some action in the premises.

OLD CASE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Bailey Is Accused of Causing a Little Girl's Death in 1893.

Frank Bailey of Troy, the Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, was on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday on the charge of manslaughter in the first degree for causing the death of Fannie Gallagher, eleven years old, on June 20, 1893. Bailey was indicted on April 26, 1895, nearly two years after the affair, and the case was among the number that have long been buried in the office of the District Attorney. Most of the witnesses were children at the time of the girl's death, and have now grown to womanhood.

At 8 o'clock in the evening on June 20, 1893, Fannie Gallagher and a number of other little girls were found by Bailey playing on his barge, which was moored to the pier at the foot of West Twentieth Street, North River. He set his dog upon them, and in running from the animal the girl fell between the pier and the barge and was drowned.

The child's father, James W. Gallagher, a retired fireman, testified that after the child fell into the water Bailey refused to help in searching for her, and threatened to shoot any one who tried to move his vessel in the search for the body. "If she has fallen in," the witness quoted Bailey as saying, "she's dead by this time, and there's no use trying to find her." The witness said he searched for the body from 9 P. M. until 3 A. M., when he found it.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Federal Judge Thomas Sworn In.

Edward B. Thomas, the new Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, was sworn in yesterday at the Federal Building, Brooklyn. The oath was administered by Judge Addison W. Brown, and with him on the bench were seated Judge Lowell of Massachusetts and Benjamin D. Silliman, the oldest member of the Brooklyn bar. After administering the oath, Judge Brown spoke in complimentary terms of the new Judge, who responded in a short speech. An informal reception was afterward held in the Judge's chambers. He received a number of floral tributes.

Linen Department.

Wednesday, Feb'y 23d.

125 dozen, 23x45 fringed Huck Towels,
$1.50 per dozen.

100 dozen, all pure linen, hemstitched Huck Towels,
$2.40 per dozen.

200 dozen, all linen, hemstitched Towels,—fancy weaves,
$3.00 per dozen.

2½x2¾ all linen, hemstitched Sheets,
$3.65 per pair.

22½x36 inch, linen, hemstitched Pillow Cases,
75 cents per pair.

24 inch, bleached Damask Napkins,
$2.00 per dozen.

Irish Damask Table Cloths, (bleached,)
8 x 8........... $1.50 Each.
8x10........... $1.90 "
8x12........... $2.25 "
24-inch Napkins to match,
$2.25 per dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

Falling Off in the Applications for Membership the Reason for Its Change of Plan.

The decision of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, otherwise Mr. Croker, to abandon the scheme of moving to the old house of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, has occasioned no surprise to those who have watched the later course of events at the Fifth Avenue house. When the plan was first suggested the Democratic Club was booming. Tammany had swept the city. Tammany had many offices to fill, and it was no secret that Mr. Croker and Tammany were synonymous terms. Mr. Croker wished to build up the Democratic Club.

Every expectant office holder hastened to apply for membership and induced his friends to follow his example. The names came in so rapidly that the Board of Governors, looking to the future, extended the limit from 1,500 to 3,000. Several hundred applications were received within a month of election day, nearly 300 delinquent members paid up their back dues, others who had been dropped hastened to ask for reinstatement, and at the reception held at the club New Year's Day there was no room for all who desired to attend.

Men of more or less local influence from all sections of the city crowded around Mr. Croker. He was the lion of the day, and whether he stood still or moved about the throng was with him. A like condition of affairs continued for weeks. Every day saw a long list of new names exposed on the bulletin board as candidates for admission, and Mr. Croker, it is surmised, expected it would last. It did last until the offices were all given away, and then interest in the institution subsided.

It was evident if the applications continued to pour in that the premises at 617 Fifth Avenue would be too small. At first it was suggested to enlarge the house by building additional stories, and matters in that direction progressed so far that architects, it was said, were asked to submit plans. Rumors that the old home of the University Club was to be purchased for the club were denied by Jefferson M. Levy, and then more or less suddenly it was announced that Mr. Croker had purchased the old New York Athletic Club property for $190,000, and that the Governors of the Democratic Club had approved the purchase. The property was not bought by the club. It was bought by Richard Croker in the name of Richard Croker.

Since the apportionment of the offices in Tammany's gift there have been comparatively few applications for membership in the Democratic Club. Where two months ago the bulletin showed fifty to sixty applications a day, it has lately shown less than one-tenth that number. The failure of the Tammany legislators to induce the Democrats of the State to take any interest in the club indicated to Mr. Croker that his scheme to make the institution either a State or National organization had fallen through.

This fact was practically acknowledged Monday night when Mr. Croker announced publicly that the Board of Governors had decided to sell the new property and to let the club remain in its old quarters, in Fifth Avenue.

Young People's Conference.

The thirteenth annual Young People's Conference of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of New York and vicinity began yesterday at the First Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Nine churches were represented. The opening prayer was made by Bishop Thomas W. Campbell of Brooklyn, and the address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, pastor of the First Church. Miss M. E. Elizabeth Booth of Newark, Mrs. Maud Van Buskirk of Newburg, and Henry W. Saxe of Demarest, N. J., read papers, and the Rev. R. L. Rudolph of New York presided over the "question box." The conference contributed nearly $200 for work among the colored people in the South. The money will be sent to Bishop Stevens of South Carolina.

University Settlement Building.

Persons interested in the proposed new building for the University Settlement in this city are putting forth extraordinary efforts to complete the fund of $25,000 between now and the 28th of this month. Of this amount $19,200 has been pledged, but a large part is conditional upon the whole amount being raised on or before the last of this month. Some vigorous canvassing is to be done to raise the additional $5,800. Subscriptions are being received by James Speyer, Treasurer, at 30 Broad Street. The land for the new building has been purchased at Eldridge and Rivington Streets for $58,000. The $25,000 now being raised will be used in the construction of the building.

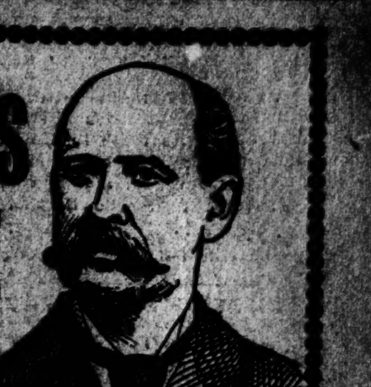
Bombshell Found in an Armory.

Policeman Lloyd of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was sent to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters this afternoon with an old army shell supposed to be loaded, which was found this morning by workmen in the old Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, at North Second Street and Bedford Avenue. He was sent by the Brooklyn police to Headquarters in New York, from there to the Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street, then to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and then back again to the Fire Headquarters, where the shell was placed in a pail of water, which, in turn was put into a refrigerator. It will be taken to the Bureau of Combustibles to-day.

A Big Cargo of Coffee.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamer Canning, Capt. Hammond, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, brought the largest cargo of coffee ever brought to this port. It consisted of 85,755 sacks. She brought also 4,000 dry hides, 28 cases of rubber, and 300 tons of machinery.

Pneumonia follows close in the wake of damp, changeable weather. Combat its first symptoms with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.



W. L. Douglas
$3.50 SHOE
HAND-SEWED PROCESS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Some men hesitate about paying $3.50 for their shoes, supposing they cannot be properly made for this price. They do not realize that, with our large business and modern methods, we can make and sell as fine a shoe for $3.50 as those usually sold from $5.00 to $7.00. A trial pair would be more convincing proof. Our

FRENCH ENAMEL

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DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. MISS REHAN AS PEGGY. COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15. LILLI TSE: begins 8:15. Performance over at 11. MATINEE TO-DAY: Lilli Tse and Number 9. MATINEE SATURDAY: Country Girl and Lilli Tse. "Most delightful performance in town."

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PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of MINNIE SELIGMAN AS "CARMEN." LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER assisted by Louis F. Massen, (in "Drifted Apart") GREAT BIOGRAPH. 25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. SECOND MONTH. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. *NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY. Mar. 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2......"ADELAIDE."

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St. Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill—PINAFORE. Wed. Mat. 2 P. M. 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat. 2, 25c., 50c. Feb'y 28th "THE GYPSY BARON."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TO-NIGHT, 8:15. CONRIED'S JUBILEE 1873 1898 "GRINGOIRE" and "THE BAT." Every fol. evg., Sat. mat., "Lodge Brothers."

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. Wm. H. CRANE A Virginia Courtship. First "Special Wed. Matinée" March 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. See the great diving scene in "THE WHITE HEATHER" Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU. MATINEE TO-DAY and every evening. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat. CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others. March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Mus. Mat. March 1. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d Mth. Rousing Success. The Highwayman. Ysaye, Sobrino, and others.

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Last times in New York, DE WOLF HOPPER IN EL CAPITAN Assisted by the Great 7TH REGT. BAND.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS 6TH MONTH. Matinees To-day & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER An Unqualified Triumph. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée Saturday.

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street WAY DOWN EAST. MAT. TO-DAY. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS. Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. On Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3. Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Programme: HANDEL, Air and Variations, (The Harmonious Blacksmith;) BEETHOVEN, Sonata op. 101; BRAHMS, Variations of a Theme by Schumann; CHOPIN, Sonata op. 58; MENDELSSOHN, Character Piece, op. 7, No. 7, Song Without Words; RUBINSTEIN, Pres du Ruisseau, Serenade, (Miniatures,) op. 93; STRAUSS-TAUSIG, Valse, "Man Lebt Nur Einmal," op. 167; CHOPIN, Berceuse, op. 57; LISZT, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2. Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday Evening, March 1, at 8:15. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Theodore Thomas CONDUCTOR. Soloist: JOSEF HOFMANN. First Appearance. Seats, 50 cents to $2.00, AT BOX OFFICE AND SCHUBERTH'S.

Subscription Concert. Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St. Anton Seidl.....Conductor Soloist: MISS MARIE ENGLE. Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's, Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 22d annual DOG SHOW. Col. Magnus Schult's highly trained troupe of performing Great Danes. To-day, 4:30 and 9 P. M.; Thursday, 4:30 and 9 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Feb. 21, 22, 23, and 24. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL. One week, beginning Mon., (Saturday Matinée.) FEB. 28. KLONDIKE ESTHER LYONS, the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass. 147 Views. Placer Mine in Full Operation. Box office now open. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Direction: Victor Thrane, 33 Union Square, W.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. Tickets $1.00 .50 FEB. 26

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. To-day & Sat. MR. JOHN DREW, One Summer's Day. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES, Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

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Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. The 13th Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League Open 9 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Last four days. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée To-day and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day. PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.

HARLEM Opera House. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. ANNA HELD "A Gay Deceiver," and "The Cat and the Cherub."

MATINEE SATURDAY! CASINO! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN Telephone Girl!

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